ALL ABOUT HISTORY

NEW

Henry VIII's glorious excess
The Field of the Cloth of Gold

"I HAVE A DREAM"
The blood, sweat and tears behind history's iconic speech

WILD WEST
Wyatt Earp's journey from lawman to outlaw

+ Shaka the Zulu king
Victoria Cross London 1915
George square

FALL OF THE AZTECS
How disease, greed and gunpowder brought the world's greatest civilisation to its knees

10 greatest impostors
Posing as kings, pilots and selling the Eiffel Tower

Fighting for the vote
The suffragettes' battle for equality

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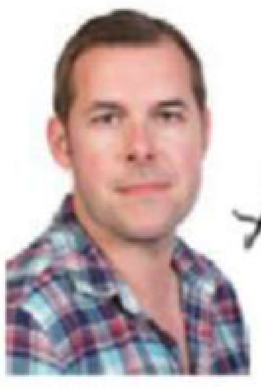
John Logie Baird's invention, the television, has educated countless people since its invention in 1925 **Page 12**

Welcome

Not many historical time periods are as evocative as the Wild West, with its duels at high noon and 'wanted' posters. It's a time period television and films have mined for all they are worth, but the actual historical fact is as compelling as any fictional drama.

We saddle up our horses and go on a vendetta ride with the famous lawman Wyatt Earp on the hunt for a dangerous band of killers. Earp himself became an outlaw and had to race against time to catch the killers before the law caught up with him. With the feature also covering the top ten gunslingers of the Wild West, you really should hop on over to page 62.

We are proud to debut a new feature this issue about the brave soldiers who won the Victoria Cross through their awe-inspiring bravery. Turn to page 34 to read about how one Irish soldier single-handedly stormed two machine-gun bases and lived to tell the tale. Elsewhere in another action-packed issue we look at the fall of the Aztecs at the hands of a Spanish conquistador who would stop at nothing in his quest for power and gold.

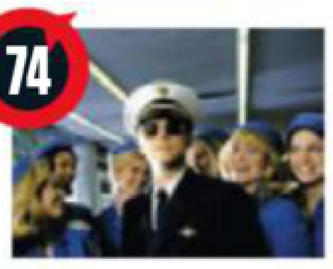


Andrew Brown
Editor

Issue 12 highlights



"I have a dream"
Martin Luther King's speech at the March on Washington in 1963 turned out to be a milestone in the fight for equality, but it also made him a target among his enemies.



10 greatest impostors
Find out about history's greatest scammers, who impersonated kings and royalty, tried to sell national monuments and even invented new lands.



Militant battle for women's rights
How British women's fight for the right to vote became increasingly violent and even included arson and the planting of bombs.

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How early man passed on his knowledge to children and his peers

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Jimmy Wales, the founder of Wikipedia

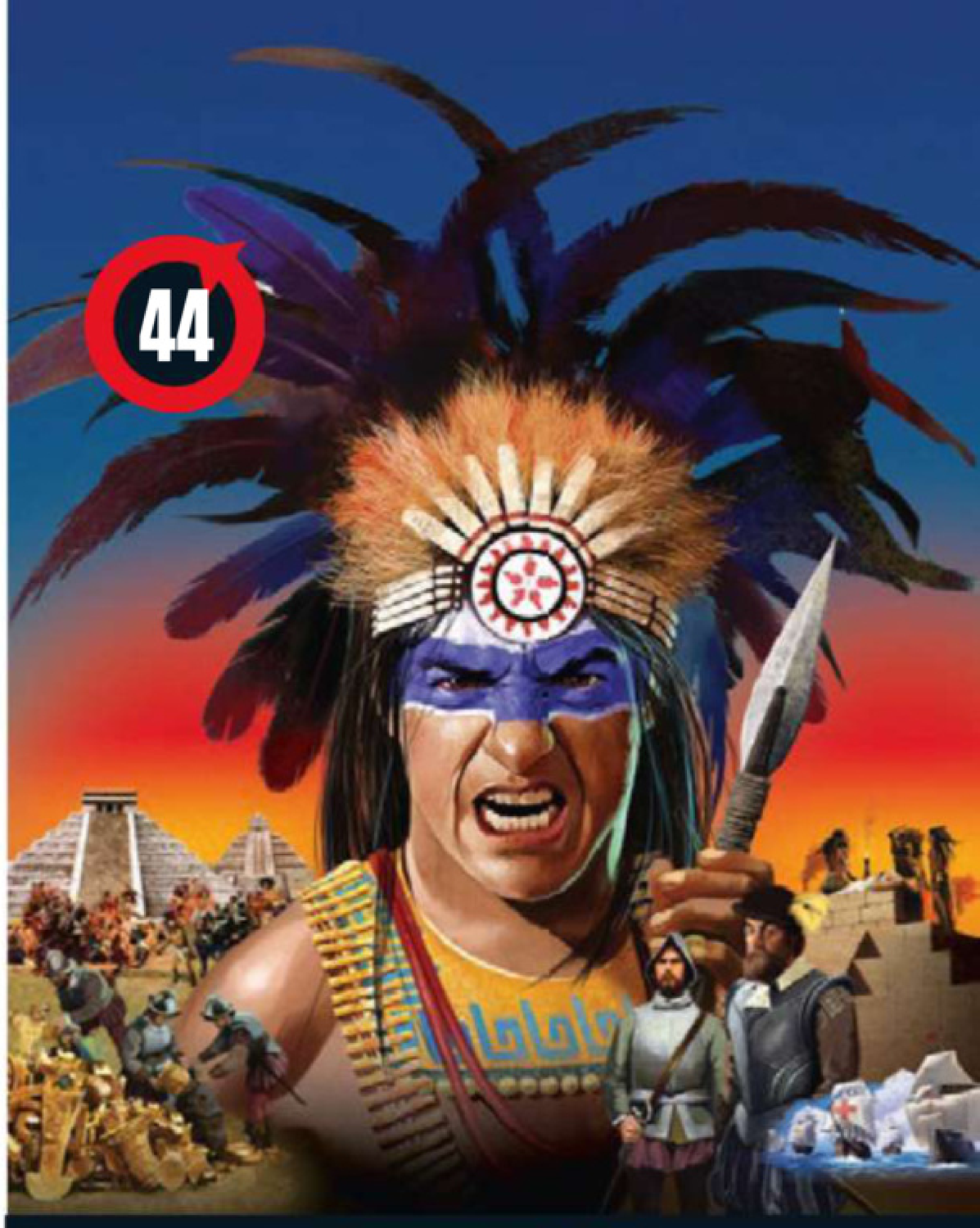
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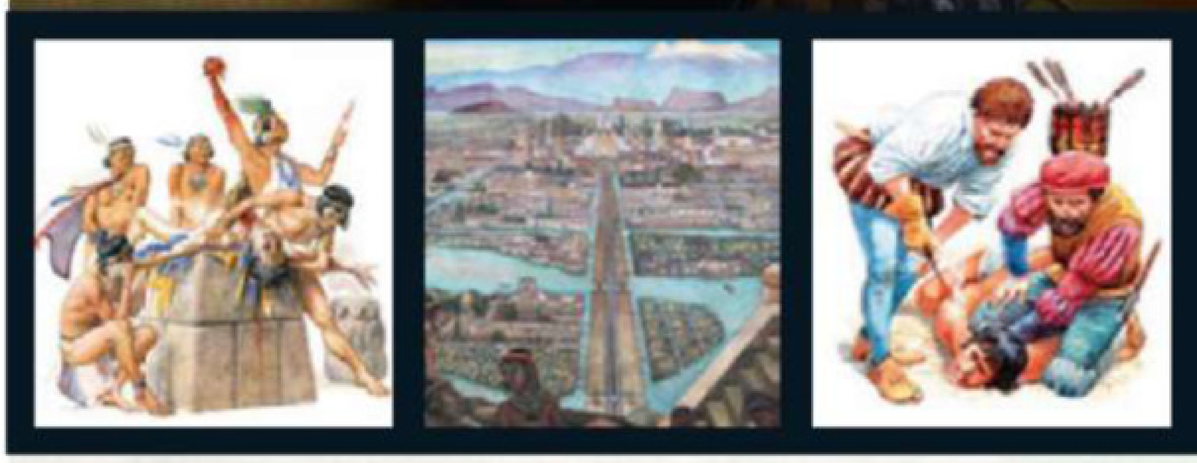
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The suffragettes' battle to be given the right to vote



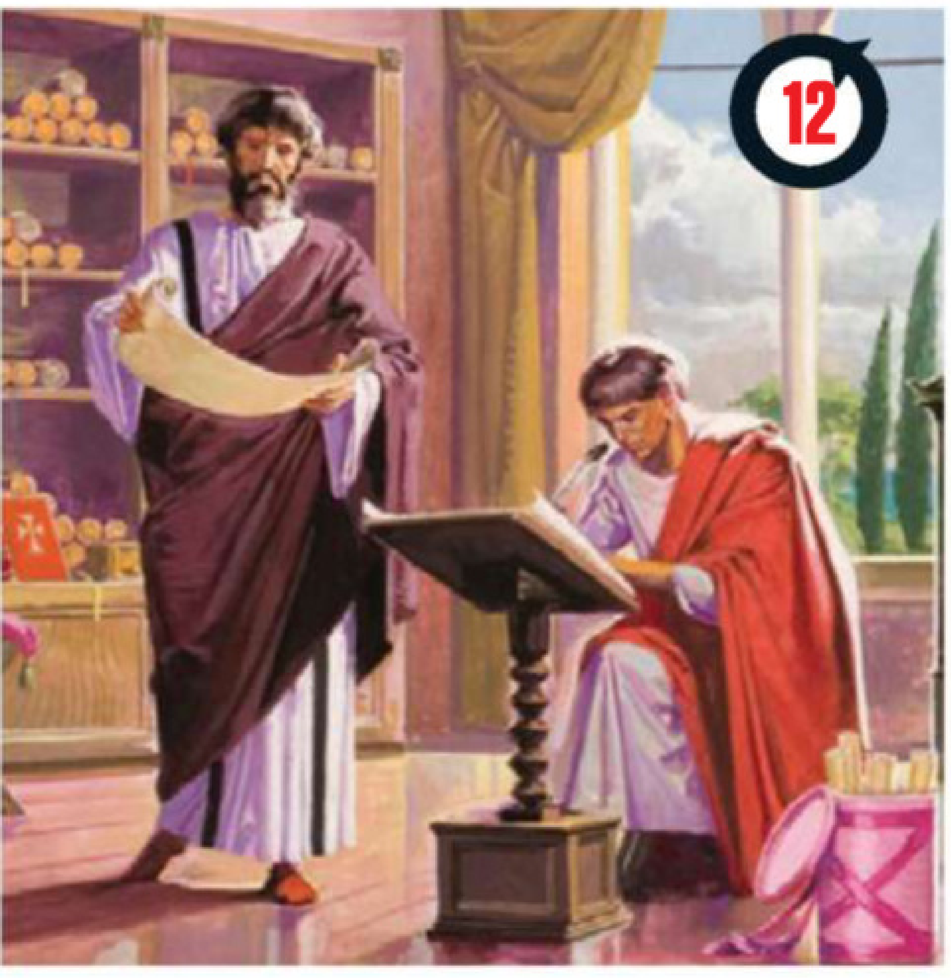












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Tombstone held up the box office, but is it wanted by the History Marshals?

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HISTORY IN COLOUR

THE WALKING WOUNDED

Two British soldiers walk arm-in-arm alongside a German soldier (pictured holding the walking stick) on a dirt road during the height of World War I. The conflict was the first time that war was waged on an industrial scale, resulting in the death of over 1.7 million German soldiers and just under a million from the British Empire.

1916

© Getty


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41

DEFINING MOMENT

RECORD BREAKER

Roger Bannister breaks a record most people thought was unbreakable – running a mile (1,609 metres) in under four minutes. He completed the distance in three minutes and 59 seconds at Iffley Road Track in Oxford despite working that same day in his job as a junior doctor. His record only lasted 46 days but was an important milestone in what the human body was capable of achieving.

6 May 1954

© Corbis



DEFINING MOMENT

THE HAND OF GOD

Argentina's star player, Diego Maradona, uses his hand to divert the ball past goalkeeper Peter Shilton and into the England net. The quarter-final of the World Cup was being played in Mexico City and Argentina's number ten later scored a stunning solo goal to secure his team's 2-1 victory. He later called the infamous incident "The hand of god." The South American team went on to win the World Cup.

22 June 1986



© Getty



Students of Jagannath University protest police attacks on teachers in Dhaka, 2014



In Sparta, physical education was deemed the most important aspect of learning



In Roman society, those who came from well-off families would be tutored



An abacus is a calculating tool that has been used for thousands of years



Ecuadorian children in school, Amazon River Basin, Ecuador





An economics professor at Roosevelt College shows off the college's new 'Prof' that is designed to help students visualise economics in action, 1951

© Corbis, Alamy, Look and Learn, Thinkstock



Eton College students look down on the annual Wall Game

Pupils in a London classroom, 1937

Education

12 PAGES ON THE ACQUISITION OF KNOWLEDGE



School children in Norman times spent most of their day learning to read, write and speak Latin from priests at local churches

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Jimmy Wales, founder of internet giant wikipedia

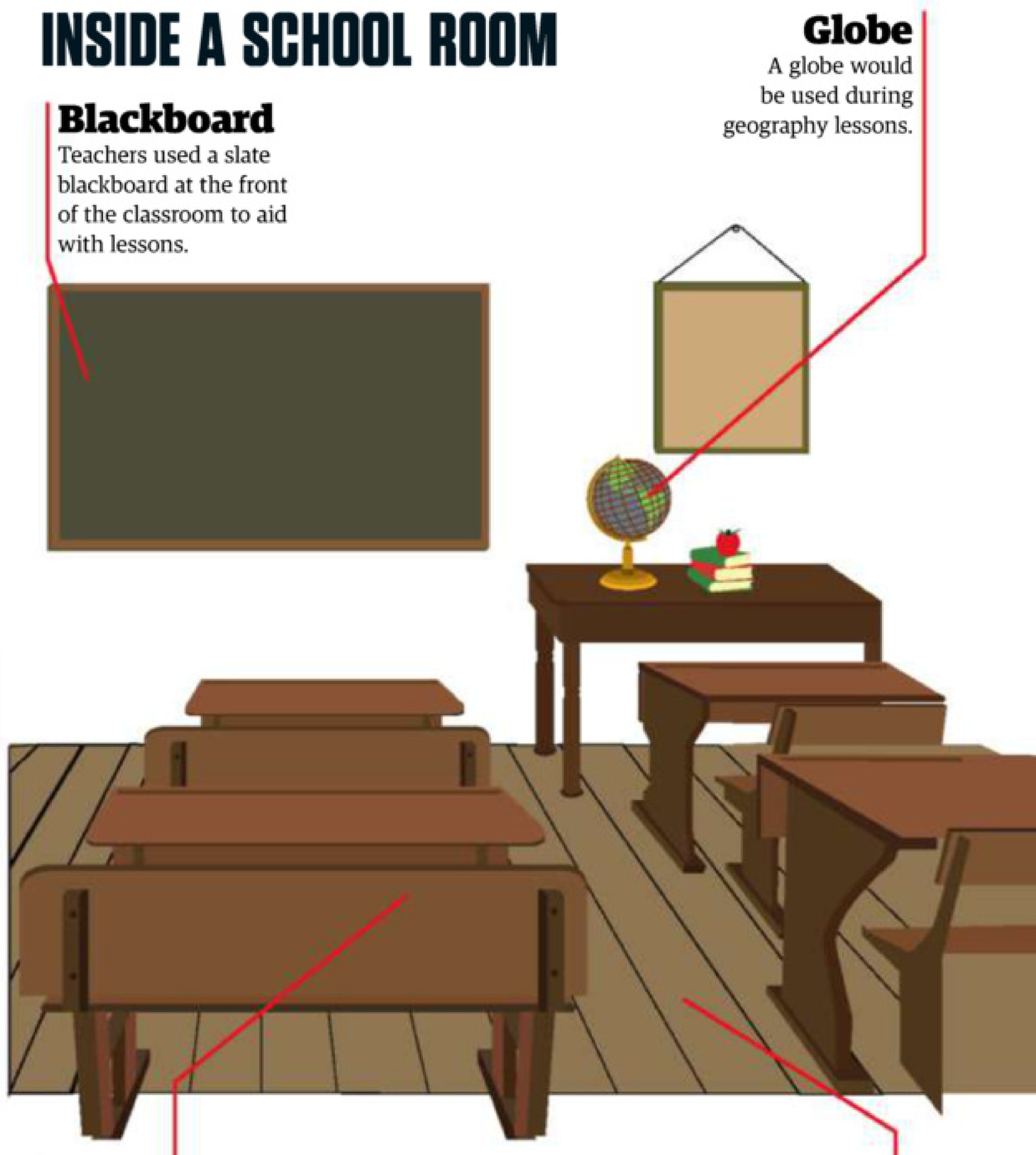


Malala Yousafzai was shot in the head by the Taliban for campaigning for girls' education

How to TEACH IN A VICTORIAN CLASSROOM

DISCOVER THE TEACHING METHODS OF YESTERYEAR, BRITAIN, 1837-1901

INSIDE A SCHOOL ROOM



5 VICTORIAN SUBJECTS

OBJECTS
The teacher would pick up an object – say, an apple – and describe its properties, with the pupils repeating after him.

NEEDLEWORK
Some subjects were more gender-specific, notably sewing, which was taught to the girls while boys did something thought of as more 'suitable', such as technical drawing.

ARITHMETIC
Maths was one of the core components of teaching in Victorian schools, being taught with the aid of an abacus.

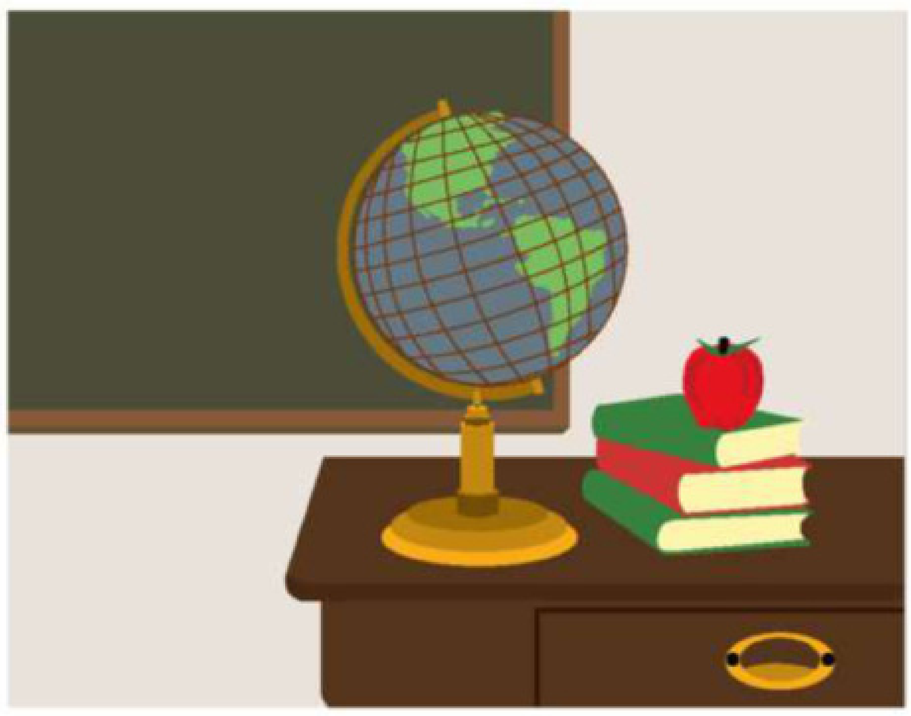
GEOGRAPHY
Using a globe, pupils were required to identify locations of various countries, as well as to memorise their capitals.

WOODWORK
As girls had their own subjects, so too did boys, with woodwork being considered an especially 'manly' subject matter.

During the Victorian era, education was a privilege rather than a right, with schooling not compulsory until the Education Act of 1880, and even then it only applied to pupils aged between five and ten. Still, it was a start on the road toward universal education, and although Victorian teaching methods may seem archaic to modern eyes, the advances that took place during this time period would lay the foundation for the education system in place today.



01 Get trained
First, you need to develop the skills to enable you to teach. Although there are some teacher training colleges, the majority of teachers learn their trade in the classroom as apprentices. To teach at a public or grammar school, however, the requirements are slightly higher, with teachers expected to possess university degrees and clerical status.



02 Ensure you have the right tools
In order to teach, both you and your pupils must possess the right equipment. All pupils will need a slate board and pencil to write with, while older pupils writing on paper need a pen with a metal nib and an ink well. As well as desks for them to sit at, other handy things are abacuses for sums and a globe for geography lessons.

How not to be a Victorian teacher

Schools were a strictly Christian environment and teachers were expected to stringently uphold these values – if they failed to do so their job would be at risk. One example of the perils of failing to adhere to these strict requirements can be seen in the instance of Frederick Denison Maurice. Born in 1805, Maurice went on to be appointed professor of English history and literature at the prestigious King's College in London.

Despite his popularity among his pupils, his views occasionally proved to be problematic, particularly those espoused in his published *Theological Essays* in 1853, which earned him the ire of the principal at King's College, as well as a court date. Although he was acquitted of heterodoxy (holding an opinion contrary to the orthodox position), he was sacked nonetheless.





03 Maintain discipline

With many classes possessing large numbers of pupils, upholding strict discipline is vital for keeping order. Students have to wait for permission to speak and to stand when speaking. Punishments meted out to unruly pupils include the cane, as well as having to stand in the corner wearing a dunce's hat, or writing repeated lines for an extended period of time.



04 Teach the right subjects

Your training will come in particularly handy when imparting your knowledge of a wide variety of subject matters. Most prominent will be reading, writing and arithmetic, with the writing being imparted via repeatedly copying out words. Pupils will also be directed to read a story, taking it in turns to read excerpts from it in front of the class.



05 Uphold Christian values

A lot of emphasis is placed on faith in the Victorian era. Much of the reading in classes will be from the Bible, in the process keeping the pupils familiar with the subject matter. There are various intervals for prayer throughout the school day, with non-Christian pupils directed to leave the room in these instances.



06 Keep them physically fit

A healthy body aids a healthy mind. Victorian PE lessons are known as drills, and like many aspects of the average school day, involve repetition of certain tasks. These can encompass activities like running, stretching, lifting weights and jumping, are often accompanied by music and everyone is expected to join in.

4 FAMOUS VICTORIAN EDUCATIONAL REFORMERS

LORD SHAFTESBURY

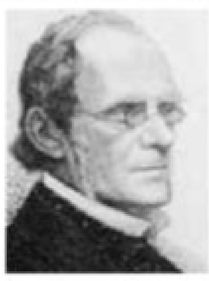
1801-1885, LONDON



A politician who attempted to improve children's welfare, Shaftesbury set up the Ragged Schools Union, which set up more than 100 public schools for poor children during the mid-to-late-19th century.

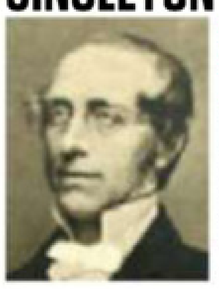
JOSEPH PAYNE

1808-1876, BURY ST EDMUNDS



The first professor of education at the College of Preceptors, Payne was heavily involved in reforming education during the Victorian era, especially during his later years.

ROBERT CORBET SINGLETON



1810-1881, IRELAND

The cofounder of St Peter's College, Singleton was renowned for his strict approach to discipline in his schools, which frequently involved corporal punishment.

CHARLES DICKENS

1812-1870, PORTSMOUTH

Although he was not directly involved in educational reform, Dickens took an interest in it in his many famous works of literature, most notably in 1864's *Our Mutual Friend*.



Education across history

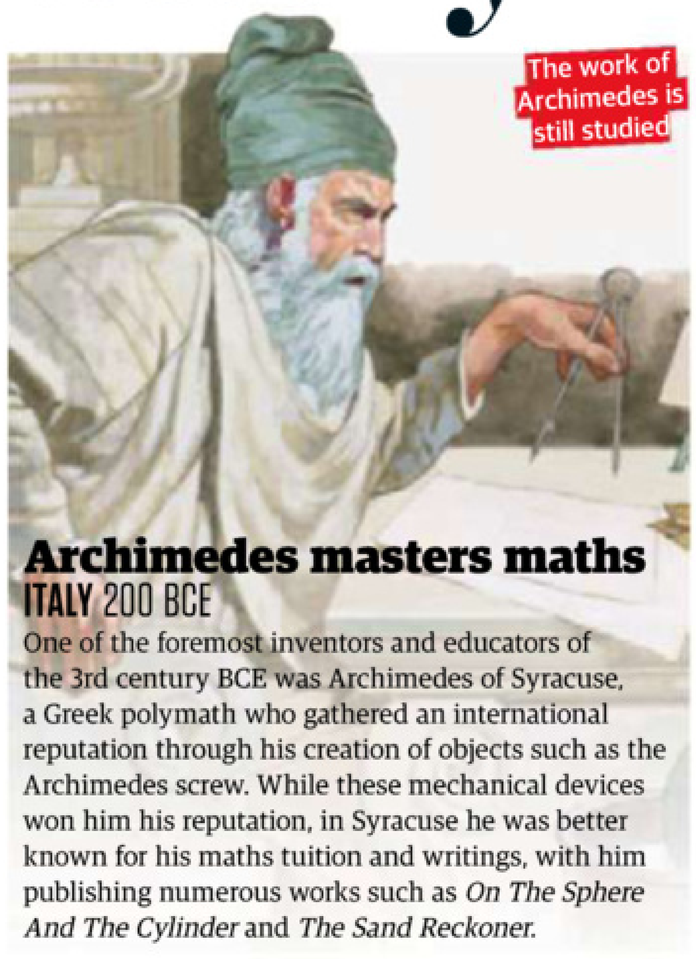
SOCRATES LAYS DOWN A METHOD

GREECE 420 BCE

The creation of the Socratic method by Athenian philosopher Socrates was arguably one of the most important developments in the field of education. He created it in order to help tutor his students on ethics, morals and the sciences. The method involves the teacher asking the student a series of questions about a subject. In answering the teacher's questions with their own answers and then those answers being analysed and debated, the student is led naturally toward the conclusion of the lesson. This method of teaching has proved to be effective in helping people memorise knowledge.



Socrates' work is still highly influential to this day



The work of Archimedes is still studied

Archimedes masters maths

ITALY 200 BCE

One of the foremost inventors and educators of the 3rd century BCE was Archimedes of Syracuse, a Greek polymath who gathered an international reputation through his creation of objects such as the Archimedes screw. While these mechanical devices won him his reputation, in Syracuse he was better known for his maths tuition and writings, with him publishing numerous works such as *On The Sphere And The Cylinder* and *The Sand Reckoner*.

Education timeline

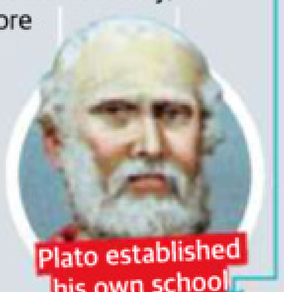
An oral tradition
The earliest forms of knowledge are passed on orally from generation to generation, with information memorised in the form of songs and stories within early tribal societies. **6000 BCE**

Libraries get filled
At around 2600 BCE, dedicated rooms inside Sumerian temples are used to store clay cuneiform tablets en masse, forming the first libraries. **2600 BCE**



An early clay tablet

The Platonic Academy is founded
Plato establishes his own school, the Platonic Academy, in Athens. It is more of an exclusive academic club than a school, with informal gatherings instead of lessons. **387 BCE**



Plato established his own school

Quintilian orates
In a series of books entitled *The Institutes of Oratory*, Roman rhetorician Marcus Fabius Quintilianus critiques the Roman education system and suggests how it can be improved, highlighting key books students should read. **95 CE**

Oxford blue
Teaching at the University of Oxford begins, making it the oldest university in the English-speaking world. It is still considered one of the top universities in the world. **1096 CE**



Oxford University is world renowned

6000 BCE — 3000 BCE — 2000 BCE — 1000 BCE — 500 BCE — 250 BCE — 0 — 500 — 1000 — 1100 — 1200

Symbolism develops
Hieroglyphics become fully formed and standardised in ancient Egypt. By 3400 BCE, fully developed hieroglyphs are used to record knowledge on stone and papyrus. **3500 BCE**



Ancient Egyptian hieroglyphics

The alphabet is created
The world's oldest known alphabet, the proto-sinaitic script, evolves from the hieroglyph system. Despite offering a closer form of true writing to hieroglyphic systems, it does not catch on. **2000 BCE**

China establishes a school system
During the Zhou Dynasty of ancient China (1046 to 256 BCE), five national schools are established in the capital city Pi Yong. These schools cater to the aristocracy and teach the Six Arts (rites, music, archery, charioteering, calligraphy and mathematics). **1046 BCE**



Archery was one of the Six Arts taught

Education goes dark
Thanks to a myriad of factors, including the fall of Rome and the dominance of religious dogma, existing education systems collapse, with learning regressing everywhere outside of religious institutions. **500 CE**

Alcuin becomes educator-in-chief
With centuries of religious knowledge suppression, Emperor Charlemagne calls upon Alcuin of York, a well-known English scholar, to overhaul his kingdom's poor education system. **780 CE**



A meeting of doctors of theology at the University of Paris

A HIGHER DEGREE OF LEARNING

ITALY 1200

In the universities of medieval Europe, educational faculties offered intermediate bachelors degrees and final masters degrees. For the final degrees the term 'master of' or 'doctor of' were interchangeable right up until the Middle Ages, where the higher faculties of theology, law and medicine received the doctor tag and the basic faculty of arts the master tag. The current separation of masters and PhD degrees did not start to evolve until the 19th century.



An early wooden printing press as pioneered by Johannes Gutenberg

Gutenberg presses on

GERMANY 1450

The invention of printing press by Johannes Gutenberg in the mid-15th century was absolutely critical in the grand history of knowledge. Before, textbooks were handwritten and in incredibly short supply, with only aristocrats and religious scholars having access to them. After the press was invented, books could be produced cheaply en masse, so the average person suddenly attained the potential access to a bank of knowledge their ancestors simply couldn't have imagined. Since then the textbook has been the dominant form of educational literature worldwide.

AZTECS BAN RECESS

MEXICO 1490

The Aztec civilisation of Mexico had a very robust and strict education system that put many others to shame from the 14th to the 16th century. They had three different types of schools, with one just for girls dedicated to teaching religion and childcare, one for the sons of commoners dedicated to combat training and one elite school for sons of the aristocracy. This last school was called the Calmecac and was located at the heart of the Aztec capital city Tenochtitlan. It taught law, writing, medicine, engineering and oratory.



The Aztec city of Tenochtitlan

The Age of Enlightenment arrives

ENGLAND 1600

Today, modern knowledge is derived through the scientific method, promoted and established in Europe in the Age of Enlightenment. The Enlightenment was a movement by academics and intellectuals to challenge existing ideas grounded in faith and tradition and replace them with knowledge derived from reason and logic. The Age of Enlightenment rewrote not just what knowledge we possessed but also how we determined and taught it.



The Age of Enlightenment saw reason and logic promoted over tradition and religious dogma



School children and teachers at the Rhydlewis Primary School in Wales, 1890

Teachers get unionised

ENGLAND 1870

The first-ever official and nationwide body designed to safeguard the teaching profession was the National Union of Teachers, the body being set up at King's College London, UK, on 25 June 1870. It was created to represent every school teacher in England and Wales, which up to that point had either no representation, or only representation at a local level, with no real protection against government acts as a result. Since the NUT's formation, countless other organisations just like it have been established worldwide, fighting for issues such as fair pay and a healthy work-life balance for their members.

Renaissance man rebels
Finally, after centuries of education and religion being fundamentally intertwined, the Renaissance sees the church's dogmatic authority weakened and avenues of learning open up more to the average person. **1300 CE**

America's temples of knowledge
Starting with the University of Harvard in 1636 CE, American colonists lose no time in establishing a comprehensive higher-education system, with a host of universities built across the country. **1636 CE**



Harvard was founded in 1636

Melvil Dewey organises
The now-famous Dewey Decimal System is invented by American Melvil Dewey. The system goes on to be the most widely used library classification system in the world. **1876 CE**



Melvil Dewey

Waldorf educates
An independent alternative education movement, the Waldorf education, is established by Austrian philosopher Rudolf Steiner. More than 1,023 Waldorf schools exist today. **1919 CE**



The founder of a new form of education

Primary and secondary are split
In England and Wales the Education Act splits education in two, with primary education taken up to 11 and secondary education from 11 onward. **1944 CE**

The computer gets personal
With IBM's introduction of its Model 5150 personal computer, home schooling and education takes a massive leap forward in the early 1980s. **1981 CE**

1300 — 1500 — 1700 — 1800 — 1900 — 1950 — 2000 — 2014

The pencil is invented
For centuries since its design by two Italian engineers, the simple wood-encased pencil has been a key tool in schools worldwide. The first pencil with an eraser attached to the end is invented in 1858 CE. **1560 CE**

Japan kick-starts education
At the beginning of the Tokugawa shogunate in 1600 CE, few common Japanese people are literate. The shogunate enforces the building of temple schools, so by the period's end in 1867, over half of the male population has an education. **1700 CE**

America adopts the blackboard
Despite slate boards and chalk being in use since the 11th century, it is only in 1801 in West Point, New York, that blackboards are installed in US schools. **1801 CE**



Fisher acts decisively
The Fisher Education Act, drawn up by English historian Herbert Fisher, makes secondary school education in Britain compulsory up to the age of 14. **1918 CE**

Apprenticeships become zeitgeist
In a bid to diversify England's education system, apprenticeship schemes allow individuals to gain a basic education while learning a trade. **1960 CE**

Academies are ratified
British Secretary of State for Education Michael Gove introduces the Academies Act 2010, a governmental bill that allows publicly funded schools to diverge from the national curriculum. **2011 CE**

There is such a thing as free lunch

ENGLAND 1944

Starting from 1944 in England and then 1946 in the US, meals for school children – or at least those from the poorest backgrounds – became free. This ended centuries of disparity in what pupils consumed at schools and kick-started a revolution that spread throughout the globe. Soon other European countries such as Finland started to serve free lunches to students and in places like France by the 1970s meals were large and multi-course affairs.



American school children eating a free school lunch

Knowledge is networked

USA 1980

With the invention of the internet in the latter half of the 20th century, the world's massive banks of knowledge could be digitised and accessed remotely from anywhere around the globe. This revolutionised the dissemination of information and knowledge like never before, with schools and universities transformed by computers and their ability to access the ultimate library, the internet. Today this ability to learn through the internet has taken on an entire new dimension, with the invention of smartphones and tablets allowing people to access information anytime and anywhere.



Tim Berners-Lee is credited with inventing the internet

© Getty; Alamy; Thinkstock

INSIDE HISTORY

EDUCATION IN PREHISTORY

LEARNING HOW TO HUNT, BUILD FIRES AND MAKE TOOLS, PALAEOLITHIC AGE

From the earliest days of man – a long time before language had been developed – informal education existed with knowledge being passed on from peer to peer and from adult to child. The men and women that inhabited the Earth had to 'invent' education to help ensure their survival. They had to teach their children a whole set of essential information that was not included in their cultural heritage, but created by them. In the Palaeolithic age, they taught ways to make and build fires and the use of tools to hunt big animals, while in the Neolithic they transmitted more elaborate information, which would pave the way for the development of agriculture and farming throughout their civilisation.

Education had three main characteristics: it was short in time, everything was learned through practice and everybody learned everything. With the progressive complexity of thought, the advent of social differentiation and the unbalanced appropriation of goods, these features started to disappear. Education became a socially differentiated practice for specific moments and locations, different for men and women and different between social groups.

The horde was the most typical social organisation of hunter-harvesters in the Palaeolithic. Each had between 20 and 40 members and were divided in small groups for specific jobs like hunting. Later on, they would form tribes with strong family ties.

Material culture
In nomadism tools were few and of a limited variety as they were difficult to build and transport.

Learning by imitation
Education took place in groups. Adults showed their skills through an example or a specific action and the children who accompanied them imitated them.

Initiation rite
These ceremonies were a rite of passage from childhood to maturity and sometimes left marks on the body, such as tattoos or ablations. They were celebrated at a specific time and site with fixed roles among the initiators and the initiated.

How do we know this?
Much of the information that we know about the Palaeolithic era (literally meaning 'Old Stone Age') comes from primary sources that have been found in archaeological digs. The era is an extremely long one, lasting from approximately 2.6 million years ago to around 10,000 years ago. The digs have found some of the tools that were used and cave paintings have also provided historians with a good degree of education. There are also numerous books on the subject, such as *A Companion To Paleoanthropology*, which comprehensively covers developments in human origins and human evolution in an attempt to reconstruct behaviour.



A selection of tools from the palaeolithic period

Close to the water
A key resource for the location of settlements in these societies was to be close to the water as this provided food through fishing and water to drink and for the tribes to clean themselves with.



The use of tools

In the Palaeolithic, one of the first elements that mankind had to be familiar with was stone. They were able to use stones as weapons to hunt and fish by means of carving and polishing techniques. Later on, they used them for agriculture with the invention of the plough.

Complex techniques

Social complexity allowed the crafting of objects that were not only aimed at strictly practical use, but had aesthetic aspects, like the ornaments found in Catal Hüyük.

Generational heritage

Adults taught children what they learned from their parents when they were young, while also providing the knowledge they learned themselves from their own needs.

Learning through practice

The child would observe how the adult fished. Gradually, the child would contribute to the job with his help, trying to do it by himself, and eventually teaching his own children when he grew up.

Polishing stones

The child would try to polish stones by copying what the adult had done, who provided guidance and help.

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Hall of fame

10 EDUCATIONAL TRAILBLAZERS

Meet the brilliant minds that turned learning on its head



Roger Bacon pointed out the many shortcomings to the Julian calendar, over 300 years before it was finally corrected and reformed

ROGER BACON
ENGLISH 1214-1292

Bacon had a keen interest in all facets of science, including the secretive practice of alchemy and even magic, and was a staunch teacher of Aristotle's work. Known as 'doctor mirabilis', or 'wonderful teacher', by his contemporaries, Bacon took it upon himself to reform the studies of theology and philosophy in universities. Himself a multilinguist, the study of languages was incorporated side-by-side with mathematics and science at his suggestion. Though his reforms were adopted with success, his pursuits of alchemy and astrology eventually gained him notoriety and he was imprisoned shortly before his death.



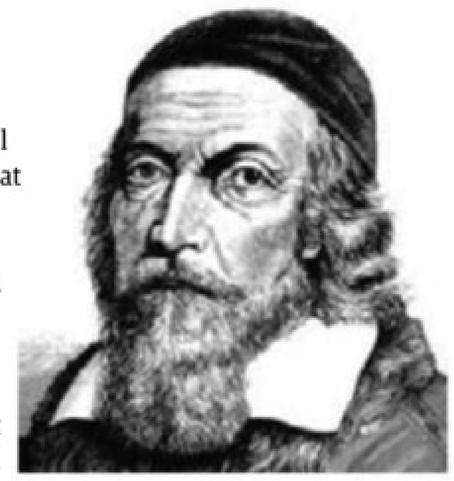
Confucius has a quasi-religious philosophy named after him: Confucianism

CONFUCIUS
CHINESE 551-479 BCE

Among the most influential thinkers in Chinese history, Confucius, or Kong Qui, believed hard work and careful study is the sole way to truly mastering a subject, rather than instinct or faith alone. Above all, he prioritised the moral teaching of his students, promoting conduct, loyalty, faithfulness and culture. Confucian approach to education, achieving moral virtue and harmony through study, is still prevalent in China and across Asia today.

Amos Comenius
MORAVIAN 1592-1670

Both a religious and educational reformer, Comenius believed that learning should be a pleasant and natural process, something he felt was often hampered and outright counteracted by the severe practices in schools. He argued that learning should be enjoyed from an early age, right through university and beyond.

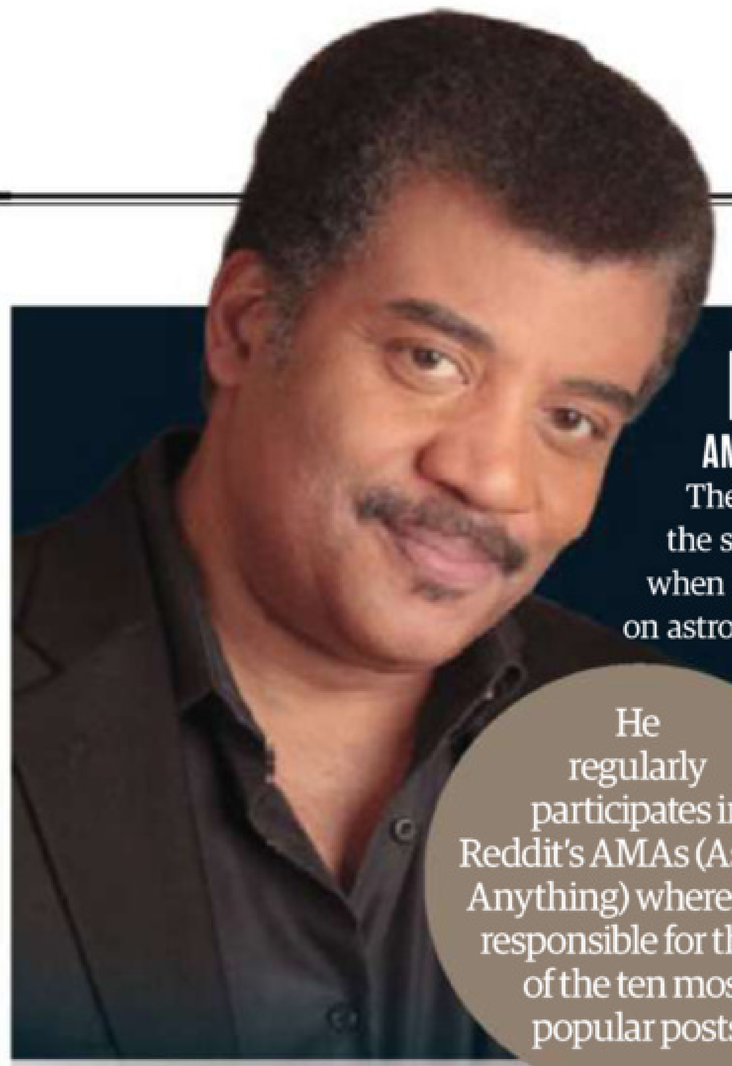




"You create the future through hard work"
Jaime Escalante

Jaime Escalante
BOLIVIAN 1930-2010

An immigrant from Bolivia, Escalante gained international attention while teaching underprivileged inner-city students at a low-achieving east-Los Angeles high school. He took an unconventional approach to teaching calculus, including music and even toys in his lessons. His main intention while teaching was to remove the impression of calculus as an extremely difficult subject – as one of the signs in his classroom read: "Calculus need not be made easy, it's already easy." The program proved a success when in 1982, 18 of Escalante's students achieved high scores in a college placement exam for the subject.



NEIL DEGRASSE TYSON

AMERICAN 1958-

The Harvard graduate first became fascinated with the stars aged nine while on a visit to Pennsylvania when he saw the stars in all their glory. He studied up on astronomy and by the age of 15 had given his first lecture on the subject. After majoring in physics at Harvard and subsequently gaining a doctorate on the subject, deGrasse Tyson entered the media, first through writing books and magazine articles and then through television programmes. His educational yet accessible style has brought light to the star system and the planets for millions.

He regularly participates in Reddit's AMAs (Ask Me Anything) where he is responsible for three of the ten most popular posts

Emma Willard

AMERICAN 1787-1870

Though it was still relatively rare for women in her time, Willard received a good education from a young age thanks to a liberal father who believed she deserved the same opportunities as men. This liberal spirit stayed with Willard throughout her life, as she worked towards providing equal education and rights for women. Through petitioning politicians, writing pamphlets and even soliciting the help of former US presidents Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, Willard was eventually granted funds to found a school. Willard's female seminary in Troy, New York, was founded in September 1821.



At the age of 17, Willard became a teacher at the academy she attended, only two years after starting her studies there

Anne Sullivan

AMERICAN 1866-1936

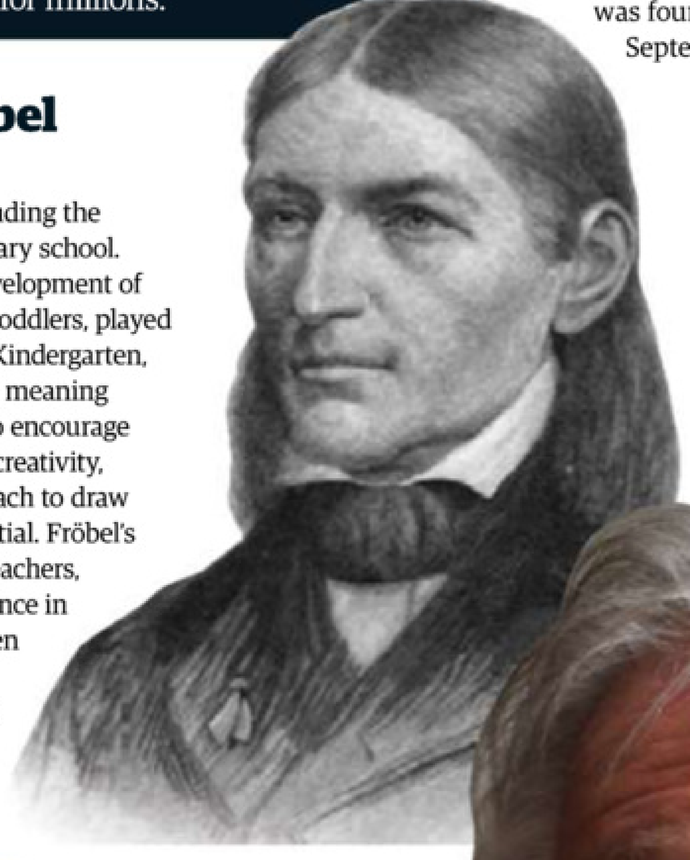


Dubbed a "miracle worker" by none other than Mark Twain, Sullivan refined the education of visually impaired and deaf children. While working with her student, a young deaf and blind girl named Helen Keller, Sullivan – who herself was visually impaired – had to communicate by tapping and drawing out words along the pupil's palm, painstakingly teaching her words she could neither read nor hear. After four years Keller could read Braille, communicate effectively through sign language and before long was developing her ability to speak properly for the first time. Sullivan's success with Keller became famous around the world and gave hope to millions.

Friedrich Fröbel

GERMAN 1782-1852

Fröbel is credited with founding the first 'Kindergarten', or primary school. He understood that the development of young minds, particularly toddlers, played a vital role in later life. His Kindergarten, coined in 1840 and literally meaning 'children's garden', aimed to encourage learning through play and creativity, taking an interactive approach to draw out the students' full potential. Fröbel's system employed female teachers, believing that their experience in nurturing their own children could be successfully brought into the classroom. This in turn encouraged more women to choose teaching as a career.



Jane Addams

AMERICAN 1860-1935

Addams believed a good education makes a good citizen, and that this opportunity should be open to students of all genders, races and backgrounds. A staunch supporter of equal rights for all, Addams was at the heart of the female emancipation and other progressive movements within the US at the beginning of the 20th century. Teaching was just one facet of her broader approach to social equality, which she promoted through her work with Hull House in Chicago. This community settlement house aimed to educate and support the generally poorer immigrant population within the city, using help from middle- and upper-class philanthropists to fund the efforts.



Addams was named a co-winner of the 1931 Nobel Peace Prize with Nicholas Butler, an educator and presidential advisor

David Attenborough

BRITISH 1926-

When he was first offered a place on a training course with the BBC television department in 1950 Attenborough didn't even own a television. He accepted, though, beginning a broadcasting relationship that is still going strong today and has provided entertainment and education to millions around the world. His programmes on natural history and the planet, such as the *Life* series and *Planet Earth* have been highly influential and inspired many to learn more about the world around us.

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Who did we miss out?

Let us know /AllAboutHistory @AboutHistoryMag

THE Anatomy of AN EDWARDIAN SCHOOLTEACHER

EARLY-20TH-CENTURY EDUCATOR
1901-1910, BRITAIN



ACADEMIC'S MORTARBOARD

THE MARK OF A LEVEL-HEADED EDUCATOR

The academic's hat is thought to have evolved from a similar headpiece worn by the Catholic clergy in medieval times, them being among the most educated members of society. From the Reformation period onward it was awarded to those with master's degrees and by Edwardian times, any postgraduate could legitimately wear them. Not all schoolmasters did, but it was a powerful symbol of authority.

POCKET WATCH

TIME TO BE EDUCATED

By the early-20th century, pocket watches were widely available and affordable for most of society, yet were still a significant enough purchase that a quality timepiece was a kind of status symbol for the affluent and successful gentleman. For an Edwardian teacher, the ritual of reaching into the waistcoat to retrieve their pocket watch and decide whether it was time to end the lesson or not would have been part of his control over the classroom.

CHALK AT THE READY

ESSENTIAL TOOLS OF THE TRADE

Blackboards have been giving way to whiteboards and projectors in recent years, but just over 100 years ago they were the only way to illustrate a point or set tasks for the entire classroom. The breast pocket of an Edwardian teacher's jacket made a decent receptacle for chalk: it made their clothes dusty but in the event of a pupil disrupting the class, a teacher with a keen eye had a small projectile handy that he could throw at the unruly pupil.

BLACK CLOAK

THE SAME COLOUR AS THE TEACHER'S HEART

Like the mortarboard, the cloak was a typical piece of dress for an Edwardian schoolmaster. It was indicative of an education through the Victorian period that finished with a graduate degree. Unlike classrooms today where a teacher can wear what they like as long as it's smart, early-20th-century authoritarians were expected to dress in simple shades.

WING COLLAR

THE HEIGHT OF ACADEMIC FASHION

Teachers were as subject to the fashions of the time as any other respectable member of society, whether they would have liked to admit to it or not. The 'Edwardian Collar' sometimes worn by some fashionistas today was actually a style that took a back seat to the wing collar in the early-20th century: this small but distinctive style is as commonly used by barristers today as it was by teachers in Edwardian times. A cravat was sometimes worn with it.

WHIPPY CANE

KEEP THEM ON THE STRAIGHT AND NARROW

It's hard to believe that correcting pupils with the cane wasn't officially banned from British public schools until 1987 and not until 1999 in private schools. During Edwardian times it was just part of the day-to-day for disciplining school children. The cane was usually made of bamboo or birch and was administered with a few short, sharp strikes on the hands or the buttocks – 'six of the best' for the most unruly children. In the absence of the cane, a belt or a leather strap would serve just as well.

DUNCE CAP

STUPID IS AS STUPID DOES

Humiliation has formed a time-honoured part of discipline in the classroom for centuries, along with physical punishments. An Edwardian teacher would likely have experienced the administration of the dunce cap from his own school days, if not himself then on one of his fellow pupils. This paper-cone hat would have been within arm's reach of the teacher and was given to class clowns to wear on their heads as they stood in the corner of the classroom, quietly facing the wall for an hour or possibly even longer.

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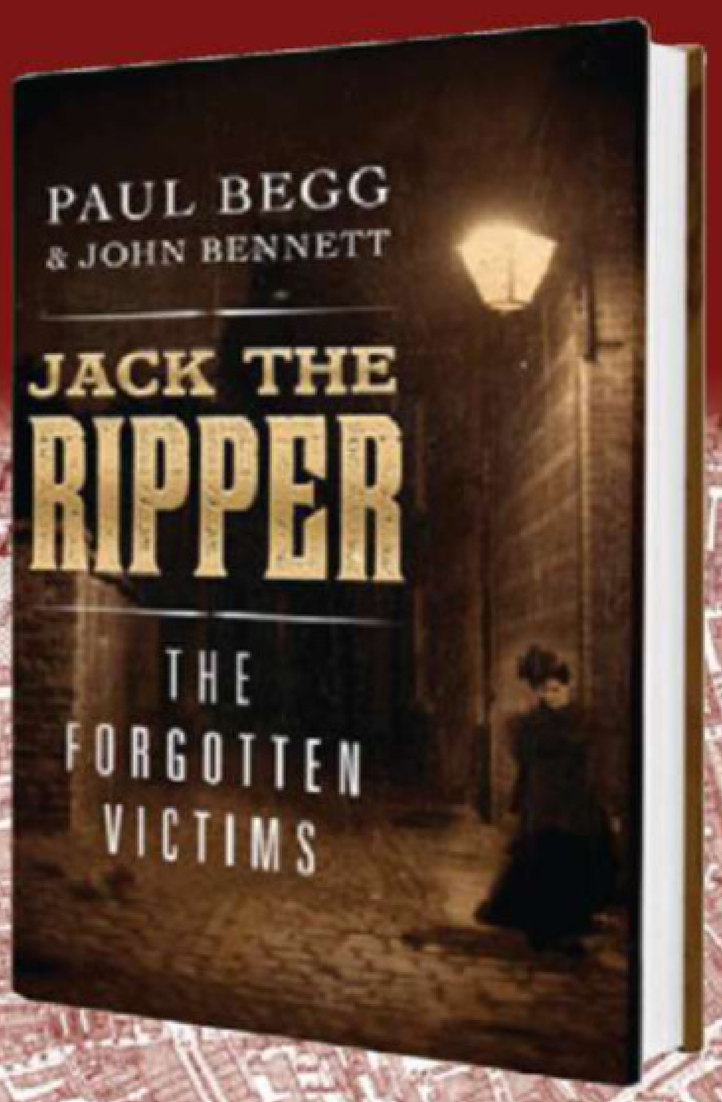
Jack the Ripper

THE FORGOTTEN VICTIMS

PAUL BEGG
WITH JOHN BENNETT

How many murdered women were victims of Jack the Ripper? Written by a world authority on Jack the Ripper, together with the leader of the most highly regarded tour of Whitechapel, this intriguing exploration of unsolved slayings in Britain and even across the seas illuminates the Ripper case, contemporary life in London, police procedures, medical practices and much more.

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Day in the life

COMMERCIAL AIRLINE TRAINEE PILOT

HITTING THE BOOKS AND THE FLIGHT SIMULATOR IN ORDER TO TAKE TO THE SKY, WORLDWIDE, 21ST CENTURY

Mankind has long been fascinated with flight, as can be seen from the works of scholars and thinkers like Leonardo da Vinci. The world wars showed what a devastating weapon aviation could be, but the golden years of aviation in the 1950s and 60s injected real glamour and mystique into the job of being an airline pilot. Read on to find out what modern-day trainee airline pilots have to go through to ensure they are educated enough to take flight...

EARLY START

Gaining all the required skills to be a commercial airline pilot is a big job and aspiring pilots will often have to rise early to get to class and ensure they fit everything they need to do in the day. In most of the company training programmes cadets are put up at 'digs' where they live together as they train in their dream to take to the skies.



Pilot training is long, demanding and expensive

HITTING THE BOOKS

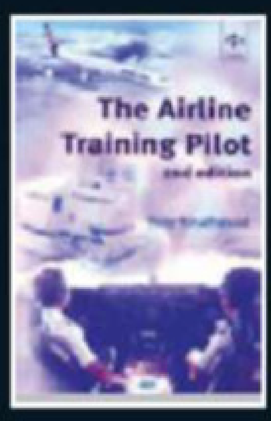
There are different types of pilot license, such as private, light aircraft and commercial license. Training to be a commercial pilot isn't cheap, costing around £75,000 ($125,000) so the cadets have plenty of incentive to study hard and pass. There is a series of exams, all of which are multiple-choice, but these must all be passed in order for the cadet to progress.

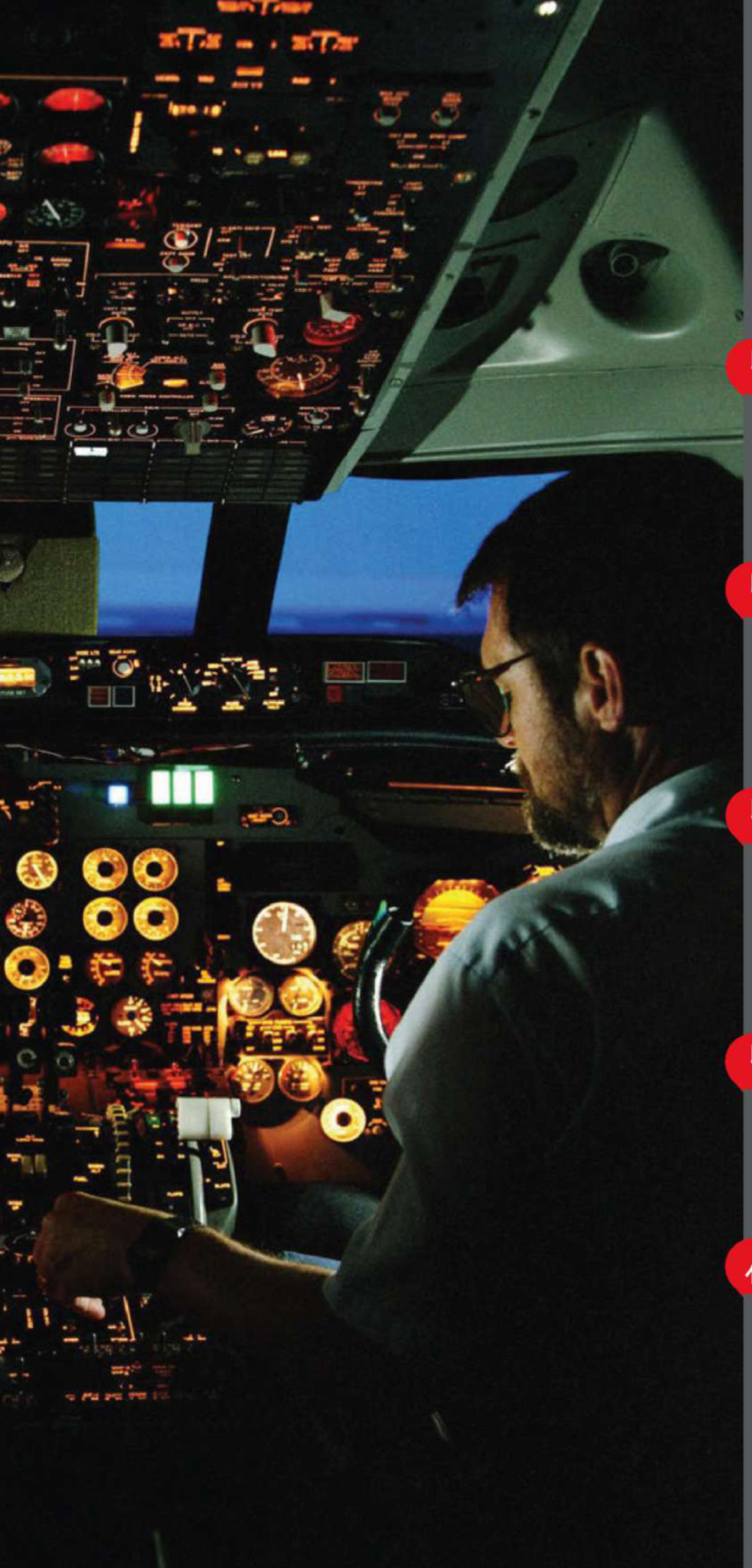
FLIGHT SIMULATOR

While having theoretical knowledge is very important, how the pilots actually do when they are in the air is the key. As they are not yet qualified to handle big commercial planes, a flight simulator is used. A qualified instructor or one of the other trainees acts as co-pilot while the cadet gains a realistic experience of the process of the take-off, flight and landing in a flight simulator. In later years, these have become incredibly accurate, emulating the experience of flight in detail.

How do we know this?

Much of the information from this article comes from the trainee airline pilots themselves and the personal blogs and accounts they have written about the intense training programmes they have gone through. Information is also available through the websites of the aviation companies themselves and the book *The Airline Training Pilot*, which details the changes to training that have occurred.





"As they are not yet qualified to handle big planes, a flight simulator is used"

1

LECTURES

The main areas that the cadets are being tested on are principles of flight (physics), airframe systems (functional equipment), meteorology, instruments and human performance (physiology and common sense). There are lectures in all of these areas and even after a cadet passes them they will still be tested throughout their career to ensure that they are still up to scratch.

SAFETY FIRST

Aviation has come a long way since the Wright brothers' first powered flight in 1903, or Howard Hughes' efforts in establishing the golden age of commercial air travel in the 1950s. Safety has evolved the most. Although accidents do happen, flight is statistically one of the safest ways to travel and a cadet must know what to do in a whole host of different eventualities.

MEDICAL CHECK-UP

All aspiring pilots must undergo regular medical check-ups - one would have occurred before they were even admitted onto the programme. However, the European Aviation Safety Agency (EASA) and the Federal Aviation Administration (FFA) require another test before a pilot can be considered. The test includes blood and urine tests, sight and sound checks and heart and lungs checks - it can take hours in some instances.

TAKING FLIGHT

As part of their training, a cadet will take charge of a smaller plane for a minimum number of hours in the sky, accompanied by a supervisor. This is to see how well they handle the aircraft as well as to perform specific tasks, such as gliding (when the aircraft has no power) and to execute different types of landings on a host of different runways.

1

SHARED ACCOMMODATION

Because the training is so intense, the cadets often have their accommodation provided for them on site, which also helps them to build relationships with each other; essential on such a demanding course as this. For some cadets it will be straight to bed, others choose to stay up revising and talking in the common room about the challenges and tests that await.

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Top 5 facts JIMMY WALES

FOUNDER OF THE WORLD'S LARGEST FREE ONLINE ENCYCLOPAEDIA, AMERICAN, 1966-

JIMMY WALES
American, 1966-

Brief Bio

As a child he had strong interest in facts and knowledge and would often be seen with his head buried in an encyclopaedia. After attending university he became an internet entrepreneur and while his first project failed, his online encyclopaedia site, Wikipedia, proved to be a phenomenon and is now used by hundreds of millions of people around the world to gain knowledge.



01 GREAT KNOWLEDGE-GIVER

Since Wikipedia went live in 2001, Wales' creation has become an internet sensation and is the fifth most-visited website on the entire internet. The online encyclopaedia, edited by staff and the general public, has over 17 million articles, over 260 different language versions and to date there have been over 1 billion edits to it.

02 Internet addict

He was interested in the internet from its early years and used to write computer code in his spare time. Wales played online multiplayer games, which he said gave him the idea of the power of computer networks to enable large-scale collaborative projects and in 1995 set up the search engine Bomis, his first online venture.

03 He could have become a doctor

Wales received a bachelor's degree in finance from Auburn University in 1986 and entered the PhD finance programme at the same university. He left with a master's degree before entering the PhD programme at another university but did not write his doctorate dissertation, as he said it bored him.

04 He's a millionaire, not a billionaire

Despite founding the fifth most popular website in the world, Wales has not been made immensely rich off Wikipedia, as it's not a commercial venture. *The New York Times* has estimated his net worth at $1 million (£600,000), while in 2006 *Time* magazine named him as one of the 100 most influential people in the world.

05 He stood up to China

In 2006, Wales allegedly refused a request from Chinese authorities to censor politically sensitive material, despite the fact that other internet giants such as Google, Yahoo! and Microsoft had already taken such action. He has stated that he would rather there was no Wikipedia in China than a censored version of it.

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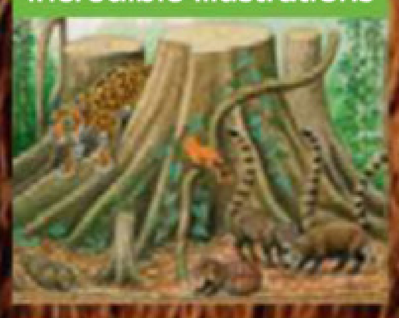
100s of facts



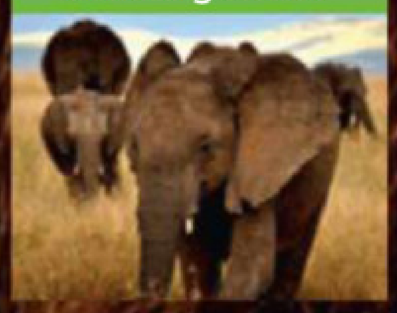
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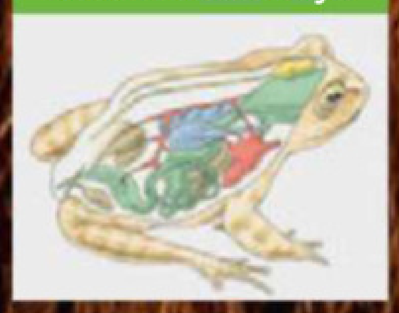
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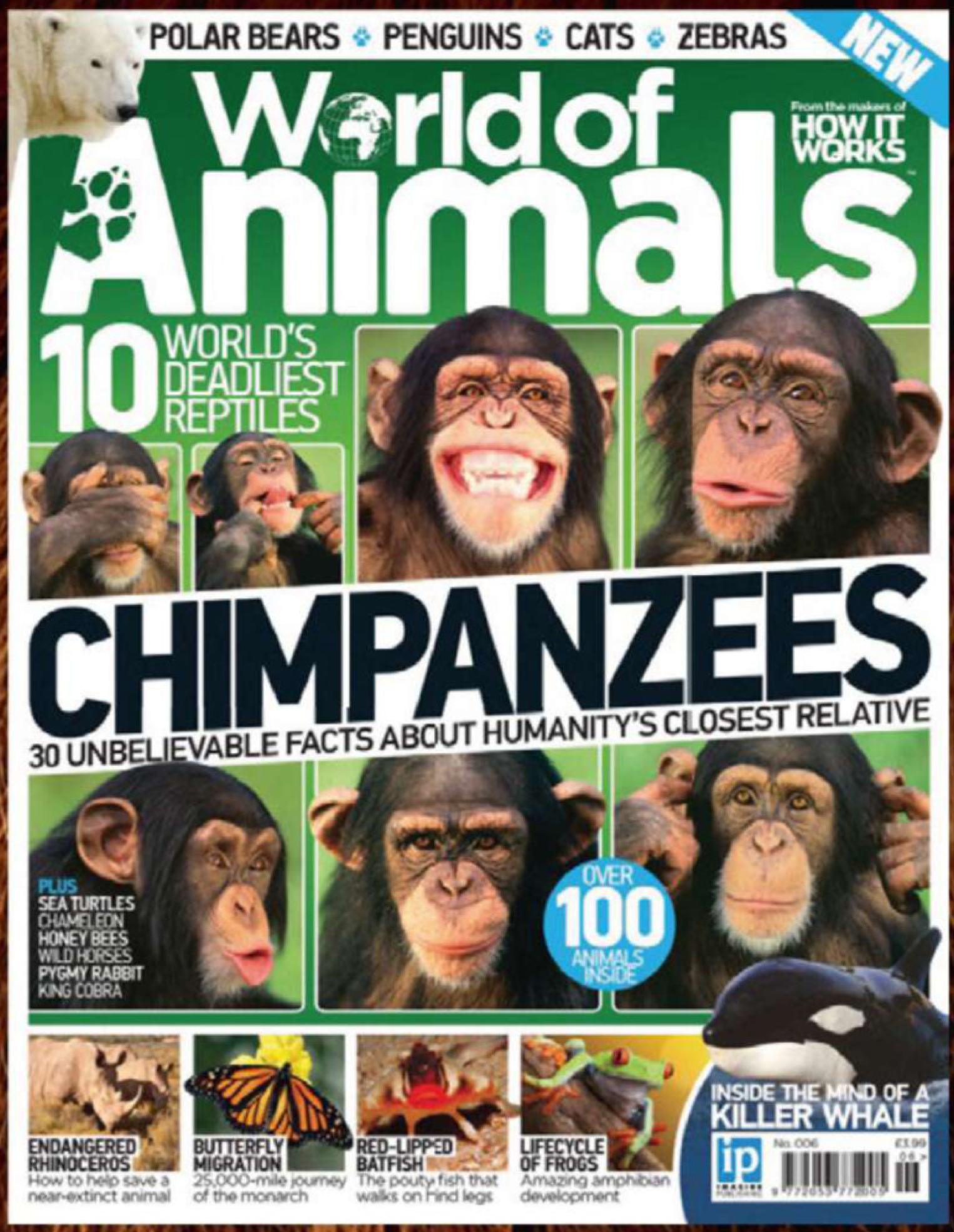


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Heroes & Villains

Shaka, king of the Zulus

Through wisdom, courage and warrior strength Shaka, king of the Zulus, united the greatest African kingdom the world has ever seen

Written by Chris Fenton

Shaka flexed his muscles and adopted a hunting posture as he looked down at the venomous snake in the long grass. The black mamba had just killed one of the prized bulls his chief and patron, Dingiswayo, had charged him to protect and now it had turned on Shaka. By allowing the snake to kill Dingiswayo's property, Shaka had failed him, the man who had taken him in after he and his mother were cast out of his father's tribe; he had also brought shame on the dignity of his warriors. The snake hissed and made a warning gesture, Shaka had to best it in order to keep his place within the tribe. He was tall, fast and agile, but he knew a bite from the venomous pest would be fatal. The snake struck, Shaka side-stepped the lightning-fast strike and lunged with his spear, driving it into the snake's body. Dingiswayo had always lauded Shaka for his royal blood, it was one of the reasons he took him and his mother in when they were alone on the plains. As Shaka stood triumphant having avenged the death of the bull, he was now more than a political tool - he had become a fully fledged Zulu warrior with his first confirmed kill.

> Shaka was noted for his strength and agility, but he was a poor public speaker and often tripped over his own words

> Shaka's given name was actually Tshaka. Shaka literally means 'bastard' and was used to taunt him as a child, but it stuck

The victory over the snake was the first of many conquests won by Shaka as he rose through the ranks of Zulu society. His next success came when he joined the warrior fraternity of his tribe, the Impi regiment, in 1809. He found the kinship and acceptance of the soldier group a welcome relief from the constant taunting over his status as an outcast from the other boys in Dingiswayo's tribe. The children would shout, call him names and insult his beloved mother. Now he was a man who commanded respect from the other warriors and he quickly became a popular and able leader. His physical prowess and hunting ability stood him head and shoulders above the rest, but he was also known to be a man of original ideas. He found traditional forms of African combat, which often involved little more than small skirmishes with throwing spears, to be no true test of a warrior's mettle. He introduced a short stabbing spear, the iklwa, and ordered them to be used in close combat with large shields in order to devastate the enemy's position quickly and with



A Zulu warrior charging with the iconic short stabbing spear, the iklwa

Life in the time of Shaka

The white settlers

During the time of Shaka, white settlers began encroaching on the lands of the Africans in increasing numbers. The African tribes were forced to flee, fight or otherwise accommodate the settlers as best they could. Some tribes, like the Zulus, initially became allies and trade partners with the invaders.

The Mfecane

The Mfecane or 'crushing' came at the end of Shaka's reign and was a direct result of his constant warfare within the Natal region. Refugees and scattered tribes were forced out of the area and into the surrounding landscape, creating widespread famine and the scramble for crop-producing land led to the killing of thousands of people.

Climate change

It is widely thought that changes in the climate in south-eastern Africa caused the largely peaceful farming tribes that lived in the region, like the Nguni who became the Zulus, to become more volatile and militaristic as available farm land shrunk due to the weather becoming much drier.

Zulu rites

Zulu society was highly ritualised and formed around codes of kinship. One of these kinships was manifested in the tribe's military system, where males as a rite of passage would become a warrior with other males the same age. When Shaka took over as king he used this custom to expand his kingdom.

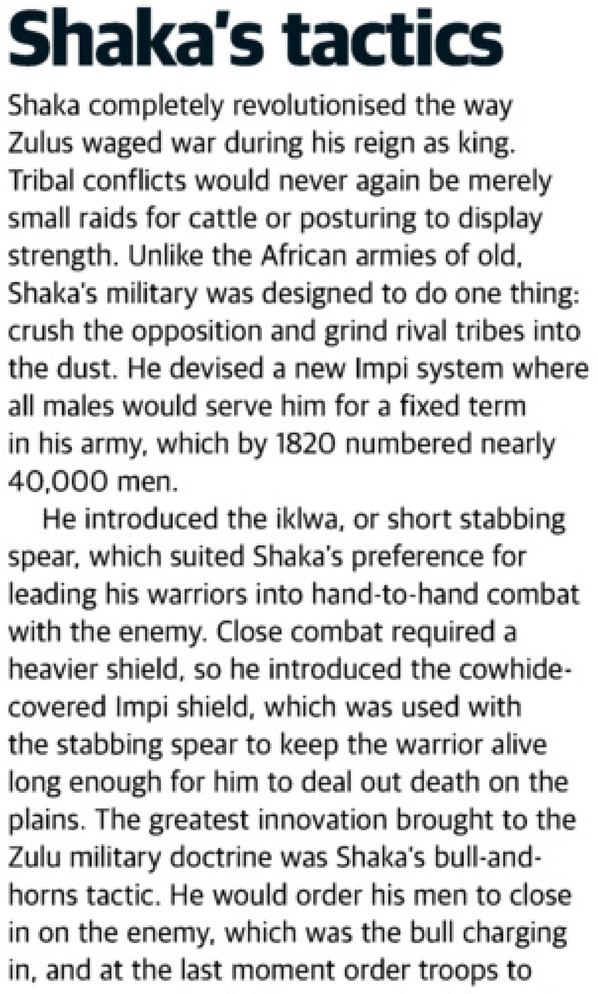
An oral tradition

Much of what we know about Shaka and his early years comes from the rich Zulu oral tradition, where history was repeated in stories passed down from generation to generation through word of mouth. It was only after explorers came into contact with the Zulus that their history was put down in writing.

Shaka's tactics

Shaka completely revolutionised the way Zulus waged war during his reign as king. Tribal conflicts would never again be merely small raids for cattle or posturing to display strength. Unlike the African armies of old, Shaka's military was designed to do one thing: crush the opposition and grind rival tribes into the dust. He devised a new Impi system where all males would serve him for a fixed term in his army, which by 1820 numbered nearly 40,000 men.

He introduced the iklwa, or short stabbing spear, which suited Shaka's preference for leading his warriors into hand-to-hand combat with the enemy. Close combat required a heavier shield, so he introduced the cowhide-covered Impi shield, which was used with the stabbing spear to keep the warrior alive long enough for him to deal out death on the plains. The greatest innovation brought to the Zulu military doctrine was Shaka's bull-and-horns tactic. He would order his men to close in on the enemy, which was the bull charging in, and at the last moment order troops to sweep around onto the enemy flanks, creating the horns, crushing them in a pincer. With these developments, Shaka's kingdom swept through the South African plains like wildfire, carving out the Zulu Kingdom.



deadly efficiently.

Dingiswayo was impressed by these reforms and the victories Shaka stacked up during his early years as a warrior. He had found a powerful ally and had been proven correct to welcome him into his village when no one else would accept him. As a way of showing his gratitude for his service, Dingiswayo helped Shaka return to his father's tribe as chief in 1816. The men who had insisted on his banishment shortly after his birth were quickly brought to heel by Shaka's fearsome Zulu warriors. Dingiswayo restored his honour and the honour of his mother and in return Shaka offered his undying loyalty. It was this loyalty that inspired Shaka to take action when Dingiswayo was killed by tribesmen of the Ndwandwe. Shaka was compelled to take revenge on his patron's killers and he quickly merged his tribe with Dingiswayo's to create a fledgling Zulu Kingdom. He then launched a campaign of conquest against the Ndwandwe and their chief, Zwide and they met in battle near the Mhlatuse River. Shaka led the charge and used his new bull-and-horns formation to completely destroy Zwide's forces. The survivors and their womenfolk were incorporated into the Zulu kingdom. In the space of three years, Shaka had expanded a small village group into a growing nation to be feared across the continent.

Shaka was born during a period of extreme famine in the south-eastern region of South Africa

With his new army behind him and the destruction of his immediate enemies complete, Shaka set about subjugating all the peoples within the Natal region, whether they were hostile or not. He organised his new kingdom along military lines - he had no intention of being cast out again or killed through weakness, so he built up his military prowess. All men within his domain were now eligible for military service. They were organised in their Impis according to age, with the rest of the kingdom providing the war machine with food and weapons. Conscription could last years and soldiers were housed within purpose-built barracks so their king could call on them whenever he needed military muscle to satisfy his whims. The Zulu nation had become a country completely dedicated to warfare and conquest under the leadership of Shaka.

As a champion fighter and king to his warriors,

"In three years, Shaka had expanded a small village group into a nation to be feared"



Defining moment

Shaka crowned king of the Zulus 1818

After Dingiswayo is captured and killed by a neighbouring tribe, the Ndwandwe under the ferocious Zwide, Shaka makes a courageous bid to unite all of the Zulus under his rule. After a number of ritual displays of courage and with the presence of his loyal warriors behind him, Shaka manages to convince Dingiswayo's tribe that a united Zulu nation would conquer all of Africa and bring Dingiswayo's killers to justice. He is crowned king of the Zulus and quickly sets about reforming the military system in preparation to confront Zwide and the Ndwandwe across the Mhlatuse River.

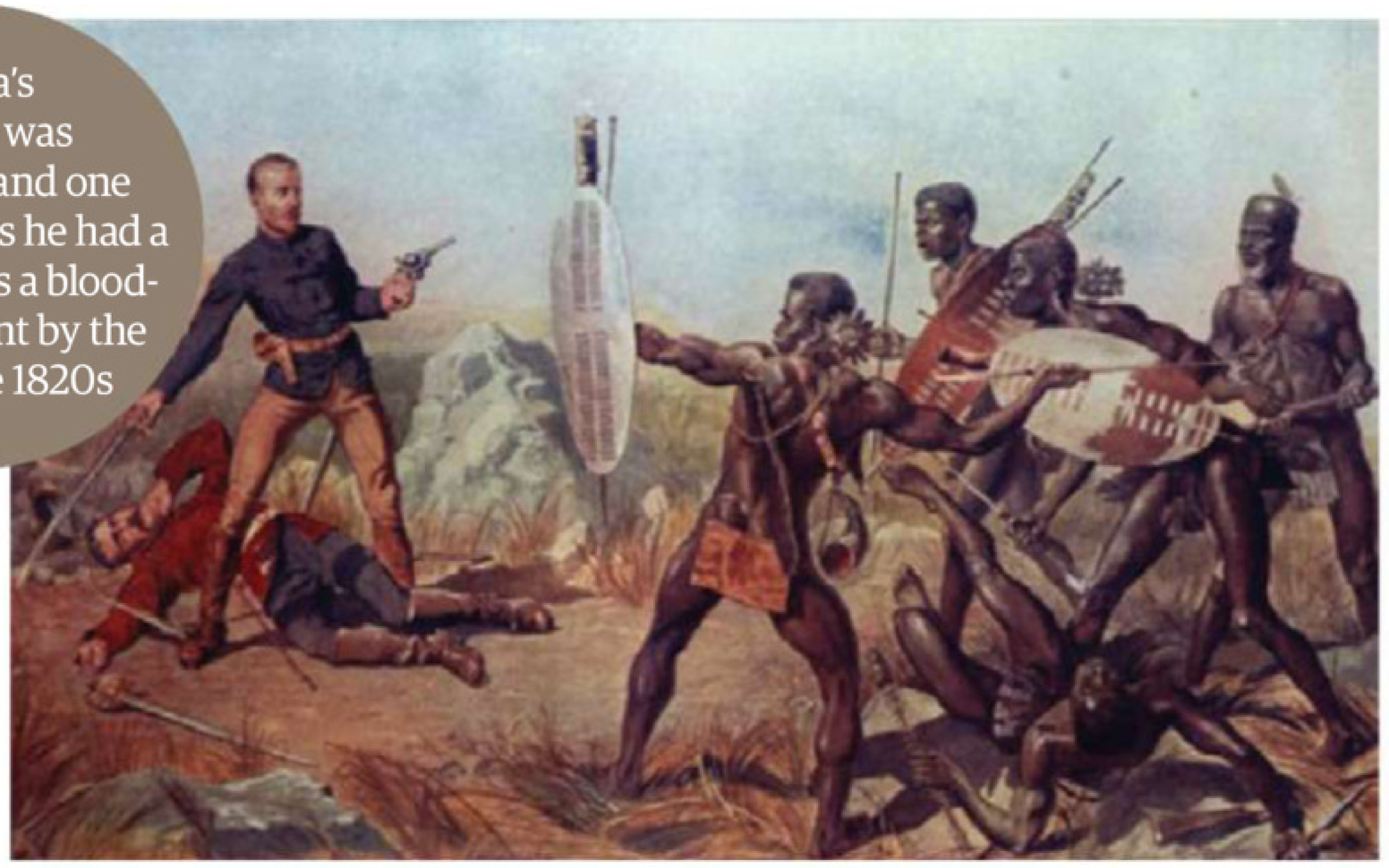
Timeline

1787

- **Birth of a warrior** Shaka is born to the Zulu chief Senzangakhona kaJama and his lover Nandi. Despite his noble birth, he is rejected by his father and he and his mother flee his father's court. **1787**
- **First kill** Shaka is charged with guarding a prized bull by Dingiswayo, his new chief. A black mamba kills the bull so Shaka attacks the poisonous snake, dodges its venomous blows and kills it. **1800**
- **Shaka joins his Impi** Shaka approaches manhood, joins his Impi or age regiment and becomes a warrior for Dingiswayo. His large size and reputation as an uncompromising and brave warrior quickly impresses his chief. **1809**
- **Retakes his birthright** After 26 years of exile, Shaka retakes the tribe he was born into by successfully beating his illegitimate half-brothers. He uses the military muscle of Dingiswayo to do this. **1816**
- **Victory against Zwide** Shaka uses his superior fighting ability, as well as the new skills he has taught his Zulu warriors, to completely destroy the Ndwandwe war host assembled at the Mhlatuse River and bring the killers of his great patron to justice. The battle is unlike anything fought by warriors living in the region before. Rather than a small skirmish or a nonviolent gesture to prove superior fighting ability, Shaka orders an all-out attack and his Zulu warriors quickly move into close combat using the bull-and-horns tactic to slaughter Zwide's men. **1819**

Shaka realised he had to expand his kingdom in order to keep his prestige high among the men he led into battle. He needed more fertile land, more cattle, more of everything to satisfy his people. What's more, his warriors would soon become restless if they weren't fighting anything. He decided to launch raids into the regions north of Natal, killing off rival warriors, murdering or enslaving the women and children left undefended. This created a mass migration of refugees out of the area and into the tribal lands in what is today central South Africa, causing famine and starvation in the wake of Shaka's conquests. He had no idea he was causing such a huge humanitarian disaster, but the consequences of his relentless pursuit of warfare are remembered as the Mfecane or 'crushing' of the African people.

Shaka's temper was legendary and one of the reasons he had a reputation as a blood-thirsty tyrant by the end of the 1820s



The mass migration of refugees and the tales of destruction they brought with them into the lands north and west of Natal did not go unnoticed by the other great power that was beginning to show dominance in the area: the British Empire. Word had spread to London of an African king with a fearsome reputation for conquest in the eastern reaches of the cape - it was said he was unbeatable in combat. The British were too weak in the area to challenge Shaka openly, so instead they sent a delegation to negotiate with him. Shaka was impressed by the men who saw him and offered generous trade agreements and peace with the British. He cared little for their firearms and technology, which he dismissed as useless against the agility and speed of the bull-and-horns formation of his Zulu warriors. He negotiated with the British on equal terms, his kingdom would need the trade and the British needed their eastern flank secured. Despite this seemingly amicable arrangement, Shaka could tell a predator when he saw one and knew the British would be back in the near future in much greater numbers.

By 1827, Shaka had turned the Zulu Kingdom into one of the most powerful African dynasties in history. Yet his warriors had become weary of the constant demands for war. He had broken from tradition in making them fight hundreds of miles away from their homes and insisting that they remained celibate throughout their service in his army. He had also become ruthless in dealing with his adversaries - often a death sentence would be bestowed with a simple nod of his head while he sat on his throne. When his beloved mother died in 1827, he realised that he was now alone. He had never married and so the only thing that could hold any meaning in his life was his skill as a warrior and the kingdom he had built. He ordered his warriors to mourn his mother but when his demoralised horde became less than enthusiastic about spending night after night performing ritual burial dances to someone who meant little or nothing to them, Shaka descended into a fit of rage. He ordered all the men not seen to be putting enough effort into the mourning executed. He then marched into selected Zulu villages and told his warriors to force every man, woman and child to grieve for his mother on pain of death.

Since his death, Shaka has become a symbol of great pride for the people of the Zulu tribe who still live in South Africa today

After these brutal events, Shaka had become dangerously unpopular among the Zulus. He was no longer seen as a great warrior and leader, but a tyrant soaked in the blood of his own people. As he continued plunging his kingdom into war after war, his half-brother Dingane plotted to assassinate him. On 22 September 1828, Shaka's rule came to an abrupt end when an iklwa was plunged into his back by Dingane and his bodyguard Mbopha. As Shaka lay dying outside his barracks, his last words were: "Are you stabbing me, kings of the Earth? You will come to an end through killing one another." Shaka, who had fought as a warrior his whole life, could see nothing but warfare as he took his last breath on the African plains.

Defining moment

Death of his mother
1827

Shaka's mother dies in 1827, which causes the warrior king to descend into a deep depression. As his only source of protection and strength during his early years, his mother, was a strong influence on him. Shaka insists on elaborate mourning ceremonies that his entire kingdom, including his demoralised warriors, is forced to take part in. As the ceremonies get under way he goes into a psychotic rage when he thinks his people are not mourning hard enough and orders hundreds of his own men killed in front of their families to inspire more effort in honouring his mother's passing.

Annual raids
Beginning in the mid-1820s, Shaka begins to use his standing army to raid the population surrounding his kingdom, inspiring fear and ensuring the overwhelming dominance of the Zulus.
1820

The British delegation
A British army officer, Lieutenant James King, visits Shaka and successfully negotiates trade agreements, including permission for the British to build a fort in Zulu territory.
1825

Attack on Delagoa Bay
After the events of the previous year, his soldiers become increasingly demoralised but Shaka presses ahead with building his kingdom, launching raids on the European slave hub at Delagoa Bay in the north of his lands.
1827

Starvation
Shaka's relentless quest for power devastates the surrounding region. The continuous warfare causes mass migration into already overpopulated lands and starvation. This becomes known as the Mfecane or 'crushing.'
1828



1828

Betrayal and death
Shaka becomes increasingly unpopular because of the devastation he has brought on the region and is murdered by his half-brother and bodyguard. He leaves behind a Zulu Kingdom that is feared by friend and foe alike.
22 September 1828

© Alamy, Getty

Bluffer's Guide
Field of the Cloth of Gold

FRANCE, 7-24 JUNE 1520

What was it?

The parley between the young kings of England and France was intended to solidify a political and military alliance between the two countries against the powerful Roman Empire. Organised by Henry VIII's key advisor, Cardinal Wolsey, no expense was spared in the three-week soiree of dancing, feasting, drinking and jousting.

Finding common ground

Located between the English-held town of Guînes near Calais and the French town of Ardres, the position of the important state meeting was chosen carefully to be as neutral as possible. Though the site is now in modern-day France, at the time England held the port town of Calais and a small amount of the surrounding territory, making it a diplomatically neutral spot.

How long did it last?

The Field of Cloth of Gold lasted from 7 June, when the two kings rode across the Val Dore, until 24 June. The provisions, elaborate palace that was constructed in the field, as well as gathering together the huge number of travelling guests, took months of planning and organisation.

Peter Jackson



No small occasion

Around 6,000 courtiers and servants accompanied each king to the meeting, in many cases cajoled into attending by their lords who wished to make the best show of power. The English saturated the surrounding area, consuming a reported grand total of 2,200 sheep during the proceedings.



When Francis I of France failed to be elected as emperor of Rome, he sought to solidify his position with an English alliance

A golden rivalry

There were grand and flamboyant displays of wealth by both royal parties, with each group eager to literally outshine the other with golden luxurious dress. Just as the two neighbouring countries were traditionally fierce political enemies, so Henry and Francis shared an amicable if unsettled relationship fraught by a personal rivalry, culminating in a wrestling match between the two young monarchs that saw the English king bested.

No expense spared

The cost of the imitation palace alone has been estimated at around £10,000 – a fortune at the time – but the total English expenditure was several times this. King Francis borrowed and taxed his way to gathering huge sums of money to host the English court, spending over 400,000 livres on luxury feasts, fashionable dress and more.

The Field featured a temporary palace made of wood and brick, as well as pavilions laced with gold



The rich and powerful

King Henry's entourage was made up of nearly the entire English court, including Sir Thomas More, Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, Queen Katherine and his close friend the Duke of Suffolk. King Francis' contingent was no less grand and the monarch was joined by noblemen and women from across France, as well as his favourite Guillaume Gouffier, seigneur de Bonnivet.

Fruitless talk

There had been high hopes that the two countries would reach a political and military alliance against the Roman emperor, Charles V, during the meeting. However, within a year, and despite all the warm words of friendship between the royal pair, an Anglo-Imperial treaty against the French was signed in August 1521 and by the following year the countries were at war.

"A wrestling match between the two young monarchs saw the English king bested"

Major events

A friendship treaty
12 March 1520
Cardinal Thomas Wolsey secures a treaty to confirm the future meeting of the monarchs of France and England.

The kings meet
7 June 1520
Francis and Henry ride across the Val Dore alone to meet, officially beginning the engagement.

Jousting contests
9 June 1520
The first of many jousting contests is held, with knights of both countries competing, including the kings themselves.

Pomp and ceremony
11 June 1520
Copious feasting, drinking, dancing and contests continued, with each royal party seeking to outdo the other.

Parting of the ways
23 June 1520
Cardinal Wolsey holds mass, accompanied by large English and French choirs, before the two parties finally part the next day.

Key figures

Henry VIII
1491-1547
Still a relatively young man, Henry was keen to show off his own and his country's prestige.

Francis I
1494-1547
Having failed to gain election to the Imperial throne, the young French king was seeking military security from his sworn enemy.

Thomas Wolsey
1473-1530
Among the most influential men in England, Cardinal Wolsey held the king's ear and orchestrated events at court.

Queen Katherine
1485-1536
The first of Henry's six wives, Katherine was the aunt of Charles V, the Roman emperor and enemy of France.

Charles Brandon
1484-1545
The Duke of Suffolk was a personal friend and confidant of King Henry, making him an influential figure at court.

© Look and Learn

Victoria Cross

MICHAEL JOHN O'LEARY



Michael O'Leary's VC

Why did he win it?
He stormed two machine-gun encampments, killing eight German soldiers in the process and taking two hostages.

Where was the battle?
The engagement took place in Cuinchy in northern France on the Western Front in WWI.

When did it take place?
1 February 1915.

When was he awarded the VC?
O'Leary received a battlefield promotion to the rank of sergeant on 4 February and was recommended for the Victoria Cross, awarded later that month.

What was the popular reaction?
He was regarded as a hero and given a reception at Hyde Park, attended by thousands. O'Leary then played a role in encouraging other men to enlist for service.



HEROES OF THE VICTORIA CROSS

Michael John O'Leary

WWI, THE WESTERN FRONT, 1 FEBRUARY 1915

Written by Andrew Brown

The men fixed their bayonets onto the tip of their rifles and listened to the rattle of machine-gun fire that hammered incessantly above their heads. The position the Germans held was strong; their troops had already repulsed two counter attacks by the British forces. Many of the casualties sustained in these attacks had been caused by the two machine-gun barricades the Germans had, which were only 55 metres (180 feet) apart. The barricades held five German soldiers each, one to fire the deadly weapon while the others helped feed the ammunition through and pointed out potential targets. The machine guns could spit out up to 400 deadly rounds a minute and their presence on any battlefield during World War I had the potential to alter an entire battle's balance of power.

The 50 men of the Coldstream Guards and 30 of the 1st Company of the Irish Guards had some sappers with wire cutters and sandbags. These men were trying to succeed where the first two attacks had failed. The Coldstreams went first and charged the 180 metres (600 feet) separating them from the German trench. Peppered with fire, their charge began to falter. The Irish Guards rushed to join them and raced toward the enemy, but there was one among them who quickly outpaced the rest. This figure was Lance Corporal Michael O'Leary.

O'Leary was a keen sportsman from an early age, and particularly excelled in competitive weightlifting

> "The machine guns could spit out up to 400 deadly rounds a minute"

and football. Wanting more from life than working on the family's farm, he joined the Royal Navy aged 16 where he initially worked as a stoker. After serving for several years an illness – believed to be rheumatism of the knees – forced him to leave the service and he returned home to Cork. However, he was soon on the move again, joining the Irish National Guard in 1909 and serving with them until 1913. In August that year he emigrated to Canada (a journey that took several weeks) and joined the Royal North-West Mounted Police.

While employed in the Canadian police force he displayed the bravery that would later see him come to international prominence, when he captured two criminals following a long gunfight. O'Leary was commended for his actions, presented with a gold ring and was well thought of by his colleagues. However, he would not stay there long, as at the outbreak of World War I he was given permission to return to Britain to re-join the army. O'Leary and his old regiment, the Irish Guards were sent to the front in November 1914 where they experienced the brutalities and harsh reality of trench warfare.

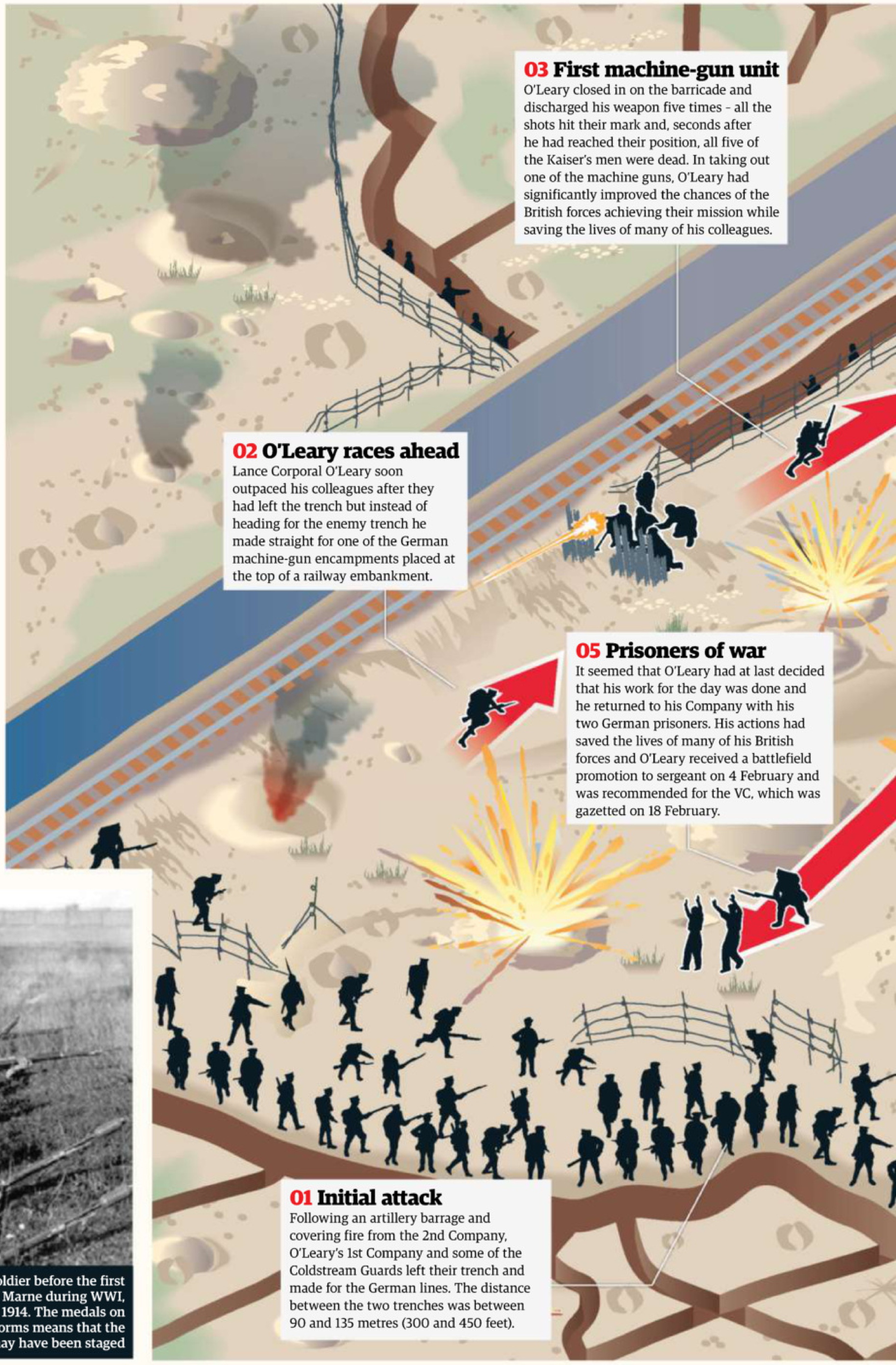
The Irish Guards were stationed around the La Bassée district in France and were subjected to frequent German bombardments. On the morning of 1 February 1915, the Germans attacked British forces where O'Leary was stationed and pushed them back. The ground they had gained was strategically important – in the grind of trench warfare land was often gained and lost frequently – but this territory had tactical significance and would need to be retaken. The 4th Company of the Irish Guards and the Coldstream Guards attempted to do just that at 4am but the German barrage – including that from their two machine-gun encampments – scythed them down. Part of the company did make it back to their own trenches – some limping, some crawling – but the damage had been done.

O'Leary's 1st Company, under the command of Second Lieutenant Innes, were ordered to organise the survivors of the assault party and assist the Coldstream Guards in a second attempt to take back the territory. The British artillery commenced what was at that point one of the conflict's larger bombardments, in order to break down the barbed wire in front of their trenches. Meanwhile, the 2nd Company fired at their enemy to keep them in their trenches and prevent them from being able to return fire. This last point was important because the Company were preparing to charge straight at them and O'Leary was about to display staggering bravery.

Praise for a hero

"No writer of fiction would dare to fasten such an achievement to any of his characters, but the Irish have always had the reputation of being excellent fighters and Lance Corporal Michael O'Leary is clearly one of them" ***Arthur Conan Doyle***

"O'Leary came back from his killing as cool as if he had been for a walk in the park, accompanied by the two prisoners he had taken. He probably saved the lives of the whole Company" ***Sergeant Lowry***





German soldier before the first Battle of Marne during WWI, September 1914. The medals on the uniforms means that the photo may have been staged

04 Out of ammo

Instead of re-joining the charge, O'Leary made a beeline for the second German machine gun. The ground in front of it was too marshy and boggy for a direct approach, so he climbed the railway embankment before, for the second time in as many minutes, charging directly at a lethal killing machine discharging hundreds of rounds a minute. Displaying remarkable luck and calm, he fired three shots that put down three Germans. The other two enemy soldiers had no stomach left to fight and raised their hands in surrender, not knowing the Irishman had run out of bullets. His gun held ten bullets and all of them had been expended, eight directly into German flesh.





What O'Leary did next

After returning to England to help encourage others to sign up, O'Leary returned to action and served the rest of the war, much of it in the Balkans Campaign. Following Germany's surrender, he returned to Canada where he worked in the police force for several years. He returned to Britain and, remarkably for a man aged over 50, served in WWII as a captain in the Middlesex regiment. Poor health forced him to return from the front line but he still assisted the war effort, taking command of a prisoner of war camp in England. He died in 1961 and his funeral was attended by an honour guard from the Irish Guards. His VC is displayed at the Regimental Headquarters of the Irish Guards.

Victoria Cross

What is it?
The Victoria Cross (VC) is the highest military honour that can be awarded to citizens in the Commonwealth and previously in the British Empire.

What is it awarded for?
It is given for valour in the face of the enemy and can be awarded to anyone under military command.

Why was it introduced?
To honour acts of bravery during the Crimean War (1853-1856). Previously there was no standardised system for recognising gallantry regardless of length of service or rank.

What does it say on the VC?
The inscription is 'for valour' after Queen Victoria turned down the initial suggestion of 'For the brave', saying that all of her soldiers were brave.

How often has it been awarded?
The VC has been awarded 1,355 times, but only 14 times since the end of WWII.

© Ian Moores Graphics, Mary Evans

Destination
GLASGOW, SCOTLAND

Tour Guide
George Square



With a grandiose appearance forged at the height of British imperialism, the square embodies Glasgow's rich cultural heritage and rebellious spirit


George Square is one of Glasgow's cultural hubs



01 The Battle of George Square

On 31 January 1919, a huge union rally saw more than 40,000 workers gathered in the square, demanding shorter working hours and improved conditions. Two prominent union leaders, Emanuel Shinwell and Harry Hopkins, addressed the crowd from the steps of the City Chambers, but were arrested. Violence broke out when police charged the crowd with batons and officers attempted to read the Riot Act, but were driven away. Fearing an uprising, the government sent over 10,000 troops into the square and surrounding area, including tanks and machine-gun posts to deter any further resistance.

02 INSPIRING WORDS

The most prominent feature in the square, Sir Walter Scott's 24m (80ft) tall monument was commissioned just a month after the writer's death in 1832. Scott remains one of the most celebrated contributors to Scottish literature, notable for poems and novels such as *Rob Roy* and *The Lady in the Lake*.



03 Celebrating Nelson Mandela's freedom

In October 1993, Nelson Mandela visited the square to finally receive the Freedom of the City, granted to him in 1981 during his long incarceration by the South African apartheid regime. Glasgow was the first city in the world to confer such an honour on Mandela and in so doing recognised his equal rights as a citizen as well as the injustice of his imprisonment. From a stage set up opposite the City Chambers, Mandela greeted a crowd of over 10,000 people before receiving his honour from city officials.

The spiritual heart of Glasgow

Once a boggy waste ground, George Square swiftly became a cultural focus of Scotland's largest city and is now home to 12 statues and numerous commemorative plaques honouring writers, war heroes, scientists and freedom fighters alike. Notably, though named in his honour, there is no statue of King George III in the square, supposedly due to pressure from powerful tobacco merchants who were outraged at their recent loss of the American colonies. Officially opened to the public in 1786, its importance as an expression of the city's own voice, both in celebration and protest, can't be overstated. Its practicality as a centre of trade and commerce is still visible in the sets of official measurements constructed for the use of merchants and customers. The square has endured as the key location for the city's New Year's, Hogmany and Burns Night celebrations, as well as demonstrations against wars and austerity. It's also the centrepiece of Glasgow's hosting of the 2014 Commonwealth Games.



08 Honouring Rabbie

Without doubt Scotland's most celebrated cultural figure, Robert Burns is celebrated each year on Burns Night, 25 January. The square is lit up with grand illuminations and crowds gather around the national poet's statue.

07 For king and country

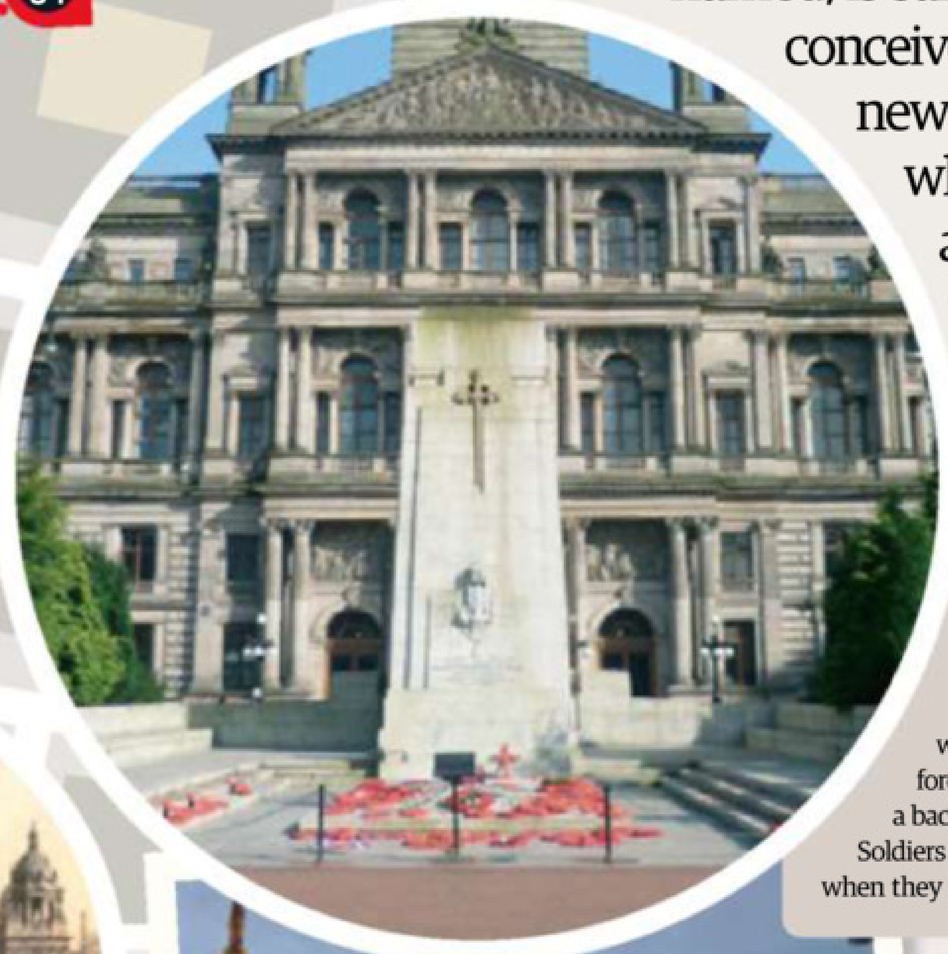
Lieutenant-General Sir John Moore's statue was among the first to be unveiled in the square, commemorating the war hero's service and death in 1809, during Wellington's Peninsula war. At the Battle of Corunna, during a hasty retreat from a much larger French force, Moore led the rearguard to allow his army time to escape, but lost his life in the process. His daring was not only honoured in his home city of Glasgow, but also by the French commander Marshal Soult who ordered a monument built for the Scotsman.





06 A SPARK OF GENIUS

James Watt, the inventor and mechanical engineer, after whom the electrical measurement is named, is said to have conceived the idea for a new steam condenser while wandering around Glasgow Green in 1765.



05 Remembering the fallen

The city's cenotaph honours those Glaswegians who died during the First and Second World Wars. It was from George Square that scores of young men were recruited into the armed forces to serve their country to a backdrop of British propaganda. Soldiers also took the salute in the square when they returned from conflicts overseas.



04 Laying the foundations

A public holiday was held throughout Glasgow when the City Chambers' first foundation stone was laid in 1883. The ceremony saw dozens of processions throughout Glasgow culminating in George Square, with over half a million onlookers lining the streets. The key government building was finally inaugurated by Queen Victoria five years later.





What was it like?

LONDON, 1915



The Royal Exchange, situated in the heart of London

Finance

GDP was on the rise in 1915 and would increase by around 14 per cent between the war's beginning and end. While the rise of industries like shipbuilding and munitions also helped – coupled with what was saved by food rationing – the UK was forced to borrow heavily from the US.

Art

Much of the art during this period was heavily influenced by the war and much propaganda was produced. Films like *The Battle Of The Somme* in 1916 were very popular and writers like HG Wells and Rudyard Kipling wrote government-assigned pieces.



Discover what life was like in a city in the grip of a war like nothing the world had ever seen before

Britain in 1915 was a far cry from the representative democracy it is today, with women being denied the same voting rights allotted to their male counterparts and society very much divided by class. The first-ever industrialised war saw millions of soldiers sent abroad to fight but the German Zeppelin raids on the capital ensured that for the first time in modern history, the whole country was at conflict; no one was really safe. As such, the entire nation was geared toward the war effort, with virtually all of the country's population and resources being mobilised to contribute in the most efficient manner possible.

Although this state of total war wasn't as pronounced as it would be in WWII, with the damage caused by the Zeppelins and along some costal towns by the German Navy not as widespread or destructive as the Blitz, it was still an uncertain and terrifying time for the country. London itself was the hub of the war effort, with events like the 1915 Treaty of London (which saw Italy join the Allies) highlighting its importance not just to Britain, but Europe as a whole.



Patriotic propaganda was used to encourage women to aid the war effort

Industry

With the country focused on the war effort, industry was angled as such, with many sent to work in munitions factories. Many workers were women taking the places of their male counterparts, with 212,000 working in these factories.





Newspaper salesmen advertising their daily papers

Media

The government worked with newspapers and magazines during this period, using censorship and propaganda to raise spirits and counter German efforts at the same. The Defence of the Realm Act restricted what newspapers could publish – the most popular of which were the *Times*, *Daily Telegraph* and *Morning Post*.



Women were recruited to work in the munitions factories

Government

Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith had been in power since 1908. By 1915, pressure was growing on him, with many believing he was not suited to be a wartime leader and fellow Liberal David Lloyd George replaced him in 1916.



Technology

With most of the country's resources being dedicated toward the war effort, it is perhaps inevitable that some of the main technological advances during this time were weapons based. One such advance was the first British tank, known as Little Willie, which weighed 16.5 tons and housed a crew of six.



The first tanks bore only a superficial resemblance to today's behemoths

Military

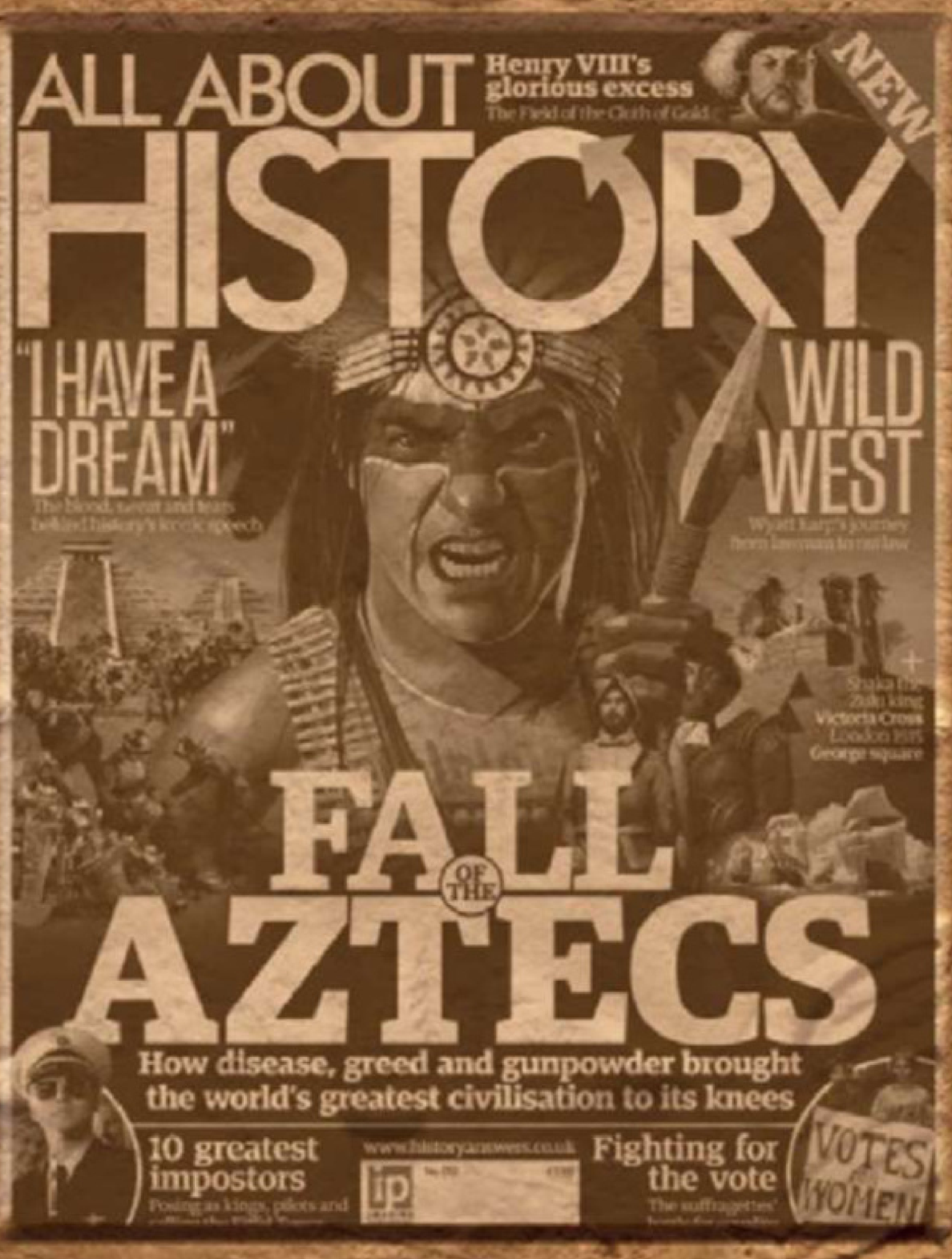
Around 6 million men fought overseas during WWI, with the British Navy also playing a part in subduing their German counterparts. Although many enthusiastically enlisted for the armed forces, by 1916 conscription was introduced for those aged between 18 to 41.



Men had to pass a physical exam before joining the armed forces

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DISCOVER



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How the most powerful civilisation in South America was brought to its knees by a Spanish conquistador driven by desire for gold and riches

FALL OF THE AZTECS

Written by Robin Brown



Hernán Cortés was well acquainted with danger: he had faced turbulent and angry seas on journeys, men who wanted to kill him and probable exile. His daring move to claim ancient Mexico for himself had put him in direct conflict with erstwhile friend and governor of Cuba - the nearest Spanish settlement - and he faced a long, arduous and potentially lethal combination of conditions on the road to Tenochtitlan, capital of the mighty Aztec Empire.

Ruled by Moctezuma II, Tenochtitlan was the base of power of the Aztec Empire, stretching from coast to coast and ruling over a vast number of indigenous people. The Aztecs controlled a huge territory and enormous mineral wealth, vital strategic coastlines and countless slaves, using networks of spies loyal to Moctezuma who watched over the various native groups that paid fealty to the Aztec ruler. To conquer the Aztecs, Cortés had to overcome the most feared soldiers on the continent - previous expeditions to South America had returned with grisly and horrifying stories of human sacrifice.

Having set sail from Cuba in February 1519, by April, Cortés' expedition was in big trouble. His men were disgruntled at the prospect of heading inland by hundreds of miles, in apparent contradiction of their original terms of engagement, and openly discussed mutinying. They wished to return to the relative comfort of Cuba from their temporary base at what would become the port of Veracruz. However, their leader had literally and metaphorically mortgaged everything he owned to reach the Yucatán peninsula. Nothing will dissuade him from marching to Tenochtitlan and the wealth, power and destiny he believed was his to claim. To this end, Cortés committed one of the most audacious acts in military history.

Knowing that while his fleet remained in Veracruz there was a chance that his men could rebel and return to Cuba, ending his dreams of conquest and riches, Cortés scuttled his entire fleet - literally sinking his only connection with the Spanish colonies, supplies and reinforcements. The realisation that they were stranded in a hostile and remote land struck fear into the heart of the

AZTEC WARRIOR



Getting a head
Warriors wore clothes reflecting their military group. The more decorated the clothing, the more decorated the warrior; Jaguar warriors would wear the whole skins of jaguars. Eagle warriors bore feathers from the great birds.

Killer darts
The atlatl was a long dart mounted on a longer length of wood, propelled by a flipping motion with devastating speed and range, up to 180m (600ft). Stronger and faster than an arrow, they were devastating to other natives but of limited use against Spanish armour.

Clubbed to death
The macahuitl was a close-contact weapon consisting of an oak staff studded with flint or volcanic rock and used at close quarters in clubbing or hacking motions. It was reputedly strong enough to decapitate a horse with one blow.



Tenochtitlan
The city was connected to the mainland by causeways leading north, south, and west. These causeways had bridges that allowed canoes to pass freely underneath and the bridges could be pulled away to defend the city. While horrified by the human sacrifice, the Conquistadors were impressed by the city's vast scale.

conquistadors, but Cortés was resolute, telling them to believe in him but allowing the men to make for home in the one returning ship if they desired. None wished to return home, won over by Cortés' eloquence and sheer daring. With the success of this incredible gamble, Cortés couldn't have known that while he had ensured his expedition's success he had also doomed the famous Aztec Empire.

One of the most powerful nations on the Earth, Cortés' Spain had already made several forays into Central and South America by the early-16th century. Cuba and the Dominican Republic had been conquered by 1519 and in the previous two years many expeditions to Mexico had been sanctioned by Diego Velásquez de Cuéllar, a friend of Cortés.

Cuba had been conquered and as Velásquez named its first governor, Cortés was rewarded with land on the island and made a magistrate of Santiago. However, the meagre wages were not enough for Cortés. A second expedition departed in 1518 but when the leader failed to return on time, Velásquez ordered a third expedition to Mexico. Ignoring the ill omens of this and focusing on the first expedition, which returned with gold and slaves, Cortés sensed his chance, mortgaged everything he owned and volunteered to finance the journey himself.

Hungry for success and the wealth and power that triumphing over the Aztec nation with its huge resources would bring, Cortés feverishly prepared for his new endeavour. He initially enjoyed the backing of Velásquez but, as the journey neared, the Cuban ruler came to suspect Cortés of planning to seize the new world in his own name. He was not mistaken in his suspicions. Cortés had no intention of remaining loyal to Velásquez, who sent an official government messenger to let the Spaniard know he was being relieved of his command; Cortés simply had the messenger killed. Velásquez then ordered local officials in Havana to stop the conquistador, yet the men sent to prevent the journey ended up volunteering for the expedition, buying into Cortés' vivid promises of riches and

MOCTEZUMA II

Aztec, 1466 – 29 June 1520

Brief Bio

Moctezuma, whose name meant, 'he is one who frowns like a lord', was tall and well-proportioned. Descended from royalty, he ruled through fear and was worshipped as a deity by many of the people across the empire. Written records tend to portray Moctezuma as indecisive, weak and naive but historians cast doubt on the accuracy of these reports. In truth, little is known about the Aztec leader, with much of the information about him contradictory.

power. The conquistador was a formidable manipulator and diplomat. He was able to rise to the occasion, to adapt and overcome, rely on unknown and untested allies, balance diplomacy with war and respond to savagery with savagery to overcome the most powerful man in South America.

On 18 February 1519, without official authorisation, Cortés set sail from Cuba with 11 ships and over 500 men. He sailed west to Cozumel on the Yucatán coast. Cortés was the best-armed European to hit the continent, with cutting-edge weaponry, including cannons that some sources believe represented the first use of gunpowder in the New World. Against the flints, spears and arrows of the South American tribes they represented devastatingly superior armaments. Along with muskets and crossbows effective up to 90 metres (300 feet), Cortés' men, although vastly outnumbered, had the advantage.

HERNÁN CORTÉS DE MONROY Y PIZARRO

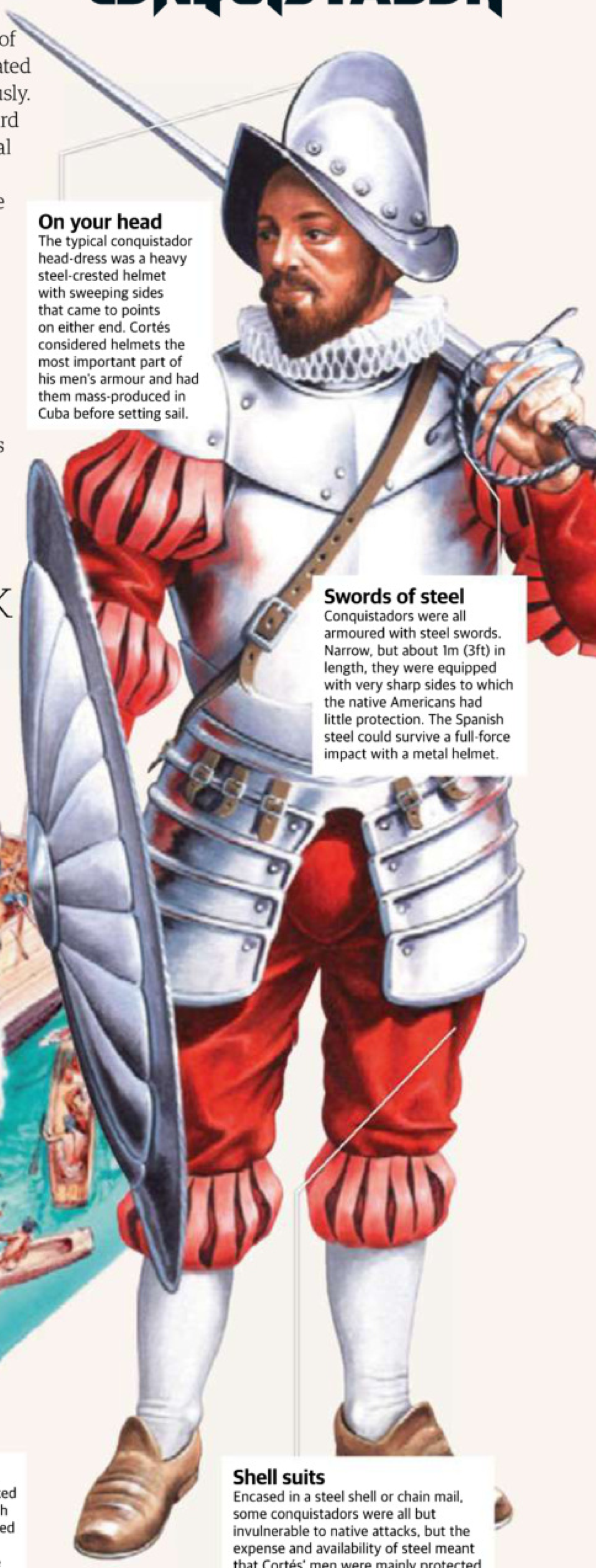
Spanish, 1485 – 1547

Brief Bio

Cortés was born into a poor family but schooled in the ways of war from an early age. He landed in the Dominican Republic aged 19 and by 25 had befriended Diego Velásquez. Cortés joined him in his conquest of Cuba and saw that leading an expedition to the new world was the path to untold riches and power. He sacked the Aztec capital city and through war and disease brought about the fall of the great civilisation.

Cortés first met with a group of Maya, the tribe that had dominated the Yucatán 1,000 years previously. The Mayans had taken a Spaniard named Alonso de Aguilar several years previously – as a result Cortés was able to communicate with the Mayans, a stroke of incredible luck that allowed him to converse with the natives. The small fleet sailed around the Yucatán coast to Potonchan, arriving there in mid-March 1519. The natives there had previously given gold to a Spanish expedition and Cortés hoped for a similar reception. However, upon arrival, he was

SPANISH CONQUISTADOR



On your head
The typical conquistador head-dress was a heavy steel-crested helmet with sweeping sides that came to points on either end. Cortés considered helmets the most important part of his men's armour and had them mass-produced in Cuba before setting sail.

Swords of steel
Conquistadors were all armoured with steel swords. Narrow, but about 1m (3ft) in length, they were equipped with very sharp sides to which the native Americans had little protection. The Spanish steel could survive a full-force impact with a metal helmet.

Spanish brigantines
The ships Cortés' party used were large and held many men who could fire on the Aztec warriors. However, the ships' size was also a disadvantage, as they would often get stuck, which left them vulnerable to attack.

Canoe attacks
The Aztec canoe fleets worked well for attacking the Spanish invaders because they allowed the Aztecs to surround the Spanish on both sides of the causeways around the capital of Tenochtitlan.

Shell suits
Encased in a steel shell or chain mail, some conquistadors were all but invulnerable to native attacks, but the expense and availability of steel meant that Cortés' men were mainly protected by cotton or leather jackets, which were effective against Aztec weaponry.

"The Aztecs had never seen beasts trained to attack men before and this radically different form of warfare struck fear into the native fighting groups"

not welcomed with gold, but warriors preparing for war. Finding that diplomacy was of little use, Cortés deployed another devastating shock-and-awe weapon: war dogs trained to kill and conquistadors mounted on horses.

The Aztecs had never seen beasts trained to attack men before and this radically different form of warfare struck fear and chaos into the native fighting groups. Powerless to take on Cortés' men and disturbed by the presence of the animals – some of which they had never seen before – on the battlefields, the warriors were physically and psychologically broken.

In defeat and supplication, the natives brought food, gold and 20 women for the Spaniards, including a woman known as La Malinche. Crucially, she knew the languages spoken by both Mayan and Aztec peoples, meaning Cortés was able to communicate to the Aztecs – with Malinche converting Mayan into Aztec language, and Aguilar translating from Mayan to Spanish. Again, Cortés' incredible luck meant he had another vital link in the chain of making good on his desire to rule over South America.



Piedra del Sol, the Aztec Sun stone, played an important role in governing the Aztecs' life

Moving on across the Gulf of Mexico, the group encountered native people disgruntled at having to pay taxes to Moctezuma and at giving up their people to make up the human sacrifices the Aztec gods demanded. Cortés was able to take advantage of the misery and disgruntlement of the various ethnic groups, nine in total, that were part of the Aztec Empire, ruled from the unique island capital of Tenochtitlan.

The capital was built in the middle of a lake and grid-lined with canals; simply put, it was one of the most awe-inspiring cities the world had ever seen. Over the previous 100 years, its population had grown to 250,000 and the small island swelled as the Aztecs reclaimed land from the lake. It was larger than any city in Europe at the time of Cortés' arrival and twice the population of London.

The Aztecs had ruled from Tenochtitlan for hundreds of years, subjugating nearby tribes and ruling over 10 million people, maintaining an iron grip over a great expanse of land. As a result, the Aztec ruler (or tlatoani), Moctezuma, had known of Cortés' approach long before the Spaniards approached Tenochtitlan. Instead of sending warriors, they responded by sending an emissary to greet him, laden with gifts of gold that weren't treasured by the Aztecs, but seemed irresistible to the Spanish. As Cortés said of the precious metal: "We Spaniards suffer from a disease of the heart, which only gold can cure".

Knowing of the Spaniards' lust for gold and precious stones, Moctezuma offered these gifts on the condition that Cortés stopped his march on Tenochtitlan. There was no chance of this, though, and the gifts merely whetted his appetite for treasure. Cortés signalled that he intended to reach the capital to pay tribute to Moctezuma. In reality, his intentions were less benign, but Moctezuma wasn't so naive that he wouldn't have an idea of what the true intent of the conquistador was.

> "Cortés said of the precious metal: We Spaniards suffer from a disease of the heart, which only gold can cure"



Noble warriors
The noble warrior class made up the special military elite units. These were formed from warrior societies such as the eagle and jaguar and warriors would dress accordingly.

Plunder
Many of Cortés' men had doubts about the expedition but the lure of gold and other bounties, as well as their leader's strong character, had driven them on.

Gold not valued
The Aztecs did not value gold in the same way as the Europeans, preferring to use it decoratively rather than as currency. They did not fully understand the appetite Cortés' men had for it.

SIEGE OF TENOCHTITLAN

The key events in the bloody siege of the great Aztec capital

The Aztecs revolt
With Cortés heading off an invasion force, Pedro de Alvarado was left in command in Tenochtitlan. Relations deteriorated when the festival of Toxcatl was misinterpreted as hostility and Alvarado initiated the killing of thousands of Aztec nobles, warriors, priests and civilians before retreating to the Palace of Axayacatl.

La Noche Triste
The events sparked an all-out assault by the Aztecs on the Spaniards and, following Moctezuma's death, the Spanish position in Tenochtitlan was dangerously compromised. Hopelessly outnumbered, the Spanish and their allies had to flee the capital. Cortés reportedly wept during the aftermath of the Aztec massacre.

Waterways and canals
There were just three land routes to the island city of Tenochtitlan and these routes in and out of the city would become the battleground during the siege. Ambushed in the canals, the Spanish were slaughtered, drowned or captured. Alvarado escaped by using his spear to pole vault over a canal but only a third of Cortés' men escaped.

Escape to Tlaxcala
Cortés and his allies returned to Tlaxcala to regroup, but not before they encountered a Aztec army intent on destroying the remainder of their force in the Otumba Valley (Otompan). Despite losses, Cortés escaped and rebuilt a coalition. Cortés planned to trap and besiege the Aztecs within their capital.

Tenochtitlan under siege
Cortés built small warships and relationships with neighbours of Tenochtitlan. He used the ships to counter Aztec canoes and gained ground on the causeways to the capital, which had been hit by the dual blow of loss of supplies and a devastating outbreak of smallpox. Despite fierce fighting, Tenochtitlan was routed and a huge number of inhabitants killed. Cortés built what is now Mexico City.



Military might
Although Cortés was outmanned in numbers, his men were much better armed with high-quality swords and armour.

Warriors
To be a warrior was a respected profession in Aztec society. The Aztecs didn't forge metal so they constructed weapons out of wood and stone.

Wiped out
The Aztec warriors fought bravely on land and on sea but a combination of constant attacks, lack of provisions and disease such as smallpox led to their demise.

An illustration of the great city of Tenochtitlan

WIFE AND TRANSLATOR

Without his translator and wife-to-be, Cortés could probably not have triumphed in Mexico. La Malinche offered a vital connection between his language and that of the Aztecs.

La Malinche was one of 20 slaves offered to the conquistadors and served as translator and mediator; it is likely she had previously received formal education, explaining her abilities to speak a number of South American dialects.

She became Cortés's concubine and gave birth to a son, Martín, with Cortés, one of the first people born of mixed Spanish and South American genetic make-up, and died aged around 25. Some see her as a traitor who facilitated the subjugation of her own people but others as an intelligent strategist who made the best of her situation.



La Malinche aided Cortés in communicating with Aztec emissaries

Moctezuma knew he had a problem and feared the approach of the conquistadors: Cortés had arrived at a time in the Aztec calendar that did not allow for battle, nor for the training of his warriors - Aztec society was strictly governed by calendars. To make matters worse, as a profoundly spiritual and superstitious people, the Aztecs had been struck by a series of portents that boded ill for the empire: a comet sighted in the sky during the day, fires in two temples in the capital and the violent eruption of the volcano Popocatépetl. The dragon-like South American god Quetzalcoatl - the feathered serpent - was prophesied to return from the east in 1519 to rule over the land around this time - he was also bearded and white-skinned. The parallels with Cortés were hard to ignore.

Whether Moctezuma genuinely believed that Cortés was the living embodiment of Quetzalcoatl is hard to discern. Spanish accounts of Cortés' expedition paint the Aztecs as gullible and deferential, but many modern historians believe this to be a classic case of the victors writing the history books, or a complete misapprehension of Moctezuma's initial politeness toward Cortés, as Aztecs used politeness to assert dominance.

Regardless, the time and nature of Cortés' arrival was another stroke of luck. By August 1519, Cortés and his men were a mere 320 kilometres (200 miles) from Tenochtitlan, with the Aztec ruling elite ambivalent as to what to do next. Some favoured a violent confrontation but Moctezuma - rattled by what he saw as ominous portents and realising that his gifts would not persuade Cortés to abandon his march on the capital - allowed Cortés to approach further.



The Aztec mask of Quetzalcoatl

Having secured his Spanish force's allegiance by destroying his own fleet, Cortés ensured that he grew his army from the 500 he started out with by convincing the native people to rise up against the Aztecs, who taxed them and

> "The Aztec god Quetzalcoatl was prophesied to return from the east in 1519 to rule over the land around this time - he was also bearded and white-skinned. The parallels with Cortés were hard to ignore"



Conquerors
Before they claimed the capital city, the Spanish conquistadors and their allies raided several Aztec villages along the way. Many Aztecs were killed or enslaved by the forces.

would take their people as sacrificial victims. Cortés had allied with some of the best fighters in Mexico and long-standing enemies of the Aztecs, the Tlaxcalans, even converting some to Christianity, by demonstrating his military might but also by respecting the Tlaxcala traditions.

Together, the Spaniards and their native allies sealed their allegiance with the massacre of hundreds of natives at Cholula in October 1520, who were firmly under Aztec rule at the time, following a supposed assassination plot against Cortés. The killings numbered anywhere between 3,000 and 30,000 and sent a chilling message to Moctezuma – resist us and die. By November 1519, Cortés had 50,000 American allies and had arrived in Tenochtitlan, bringing an army of the Aztec Empire's enemies right to its front door.

For their part, the conquistadors were dumbstruck when they saw the size, intricacy and genius of Tenochtitlan, a city essentially built in the middle of a giant lake and probably the largest and most sophisticated city on Earth at the time. This was the prize Cortés had risked everything for and spent nine months plotting, fighting, marching and killing for. Whether suing for peace or truly believing him to be the incarnation of a god, Moctezuma welcomed Cortés to Tenochtitlan, inviting the Spaniards to the city and into his own palace, where they were lavished with precious metals, allegedly saying to Cortés' men: "You have come to your city: Mexico, here you have come to sit on your place, on your throne. Oh, it has been reserved to you for a small time, it was conserved by those who have gone, your substitutes... Come to the land, come and rest: take possession of your royal houses, give food to your body."



Statue of Aztec god of rain Tlaloc, a major deity in their culture

The Aztec tlatoani greeted Cortés as the reincarnation of Quetzalcoatl and the two men apparently paid tribute to one another – Moctezuma, according to the Spaniards, pledging his loyalty to Cortés – though the Spaniards were horrified at seeing the extent and nature of the Aztec's predilection for human sacrifice. In response, Cortés had Moctezuma clapped in irons; the tlatoani subsequently held hostage in his own palace by the conquistadors as

HUMAN SACRIFICES

How common was human sacrifice?

The Aztecs dominated most of the surrounding city states at its height, with around 10 million subjects. Making constant human sacrifices meant the numbers of sacrificed people were huge and probably the greatest number in human history.

Who performed it?

The Aztecs had large numbers of priests who would carry out the sacrifices, usually one male and one female priest would officiate. As a result, they would develop good anatomical skills in removing the skin and organs of sacrificial victims.

Why was it done?

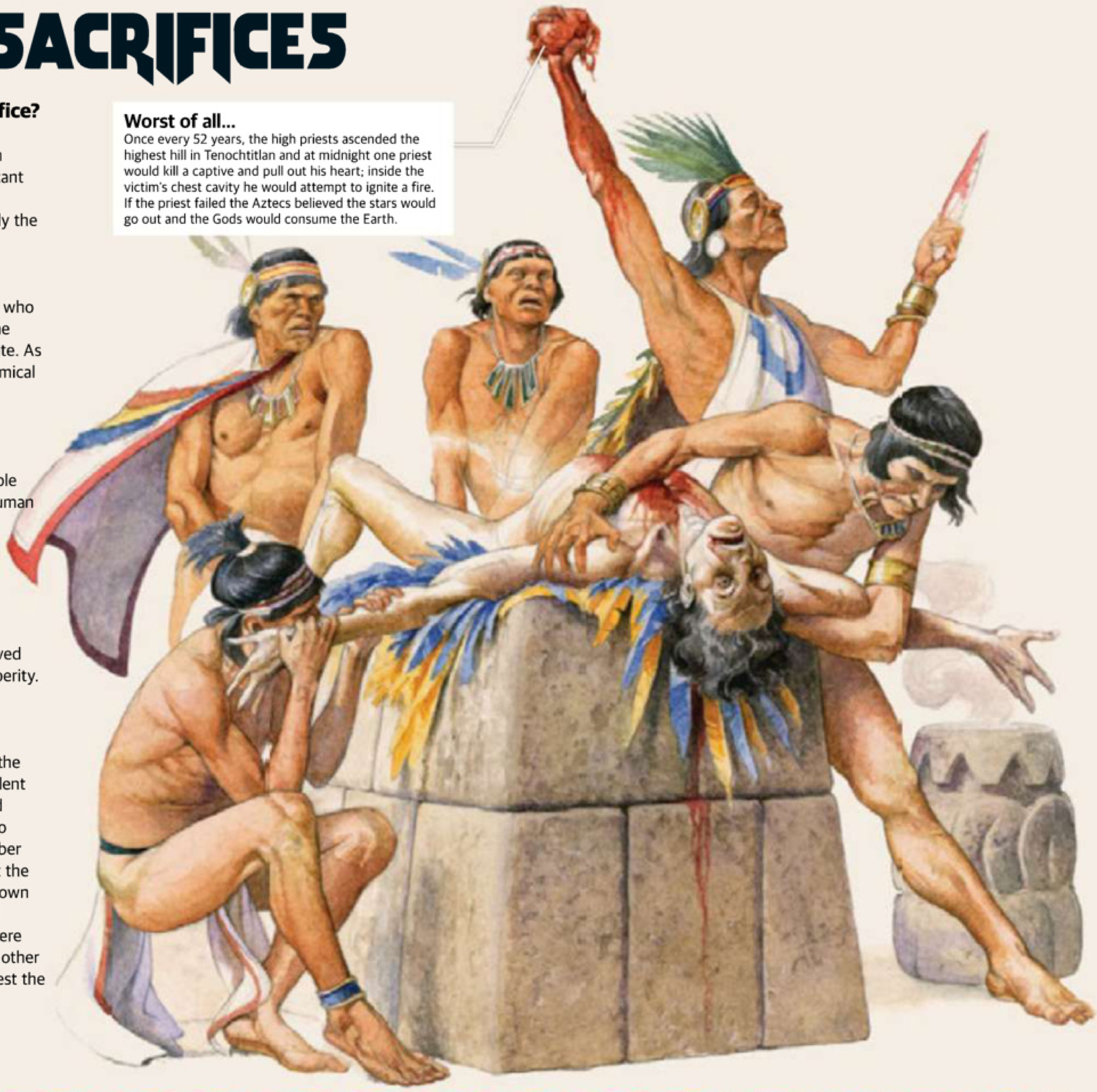
The Aztecs subjugated other native people and demanded tributes in the form of human sacrificial victims, required to placate and please the Aztec gods. Sacrificial victims frequently went to their deaths willingly, promised great riches in the next life. For their part, the Aztecs did not carry out these sacrifices out of bloodlust, but because they believed they were necessary for continued prosperity.

How was it done?

Cortés was horrified by what he saw at Tenochtitlan – the scale and brutality of the human sacrifices disgusting even the violent conquistadors. Aztec warriors attempted to capture their enemies alive, in order to sacrifice them to the Aztec gods. A number of horrific methods were documented at the time: hearts were often removed and shown to the Sun; victims were flayed alive and their skin worn by priests and tributes were often boiled in huge vats, the priest and other nobility believed it was important to ingest the essence of fallen enemies.

Worst of all...

Once every 52 years, the high priests ascended the highest hill in Tenochtitlan and at midnight one priest would kill a captive and pull out his heart; inside the victim's chest cavity he would attempt to ignite a fire. If the priest failed the Aztecs believed the stars would go out and the Gods would consume the Earth.



WHY SOME NATIVES SIDED WITH CORTES

Despite the breadth of the Aztec Empire, there existed an uneasy state of low-level attrition warfare throughout Mexico. These so-called Flower Wars were low-level but ongoing skirmishes designed to weaken opponents by making them commit ever-higher percentages of human resources to battles. Because Aztec religion was based on sourcing sufficient captives for human sacrifices, it suited the Aztecs to keep their enemies alive rather than slaughtering them on the battlefield.

This led to hatred on the parts of other tribes – most notably the Tlaxcala, the Aztecs' blood enemies. Cortés played on the resentment and envy of other native tribes to turn them against Moctezuma, but had another tactic available to him – the brutal slaughter of any native who disobeyed his wishes.



Invaders arrive
On 18 February 1519, Cortés seat sail from Cuba with 11 ships and over 500 men. He arrived at Cozumel on the Yucatán coast and then the fleet sailed around the coast to Potonchan before they made their way towards Tenochtitlan.

Fall of the Aztecs
After being driven out of Tenochtitlan in 1520, the invaders regrouped nearby at Tlaxcala. They then launched a series of attacks that, along with disease among the Aztecs, led to the fall of the great city.



they raided the city's riches. The devoutly Catholic Spanish also destroyed the Aztec idols, put a stop to human sacrifices but the natives did not rebel.

Despite their unexpected pliability, Cortés faced problems from an unexpected place, just as he had Tenochtitlan in his grasp. An arresting party arrived on the coast from Cuba with orders to kill or capture him, so in May 1520, Cortés headed east to meet the party from Cuba, leaving 140 Spaniards and some Tlaxcalans under the command of a deputy, Pedro de Alvarado, to hold Tenochtitlan. Cortés set out against Pánfilo de Narváez with fewer troops than his rival but launched a surprise night attack. After his victory, he convinced many of the defeated soldiers to join up with him, using the vast amounts of gold and promises of more as a powerful bargaining tool.

Arriving back at Tenochtitlan, Cortés found a scene of utter chaos. Supposedly mistaking Aztec preparations for a spiritual festival for something more sinister – and mindful of the hundreds of thousands of Aztecs surrounding them – Alvarado and the remaining conquistadors had massacred the priesthood and nobility in Tenochtitlan. Cortés was forced to fight his way back into the city but, by July 1520, he and his men were surrounded in the palace.



The Aztecs were a very advanced civilisation

> "The Spaniards were driven from the capital by the furious Aztecs, Cortés barely escaping with his life"

Sensing the mood of the crowd, Cortés had Moctezuma brought out to placate his people, only for them to reject their tlatoani as a traitor. What happened next has remained a source of debate for centuries.

Spanish records suggest that the Aztecs stoned Moctezuma to death; more recent interpretations suggest that Moctezuma was murdered when he was no longer of use to the Spaniards. Some reports indicate that Moctezuma was mourned by the Spanish conquistadors, while another claims that Cortés killed the Aztec ruler by stabbing him in the back, or even by pouring molten gold down his throat. What is known is that Moctezuma's death coincided with a violent uprising within Tenochtitlan. The Spaniards were driven from the capital by the furious Aztecs, Cortés barely escaping with his life. In their desperation to flee, many conquistadors jumped into canals, where they drowned, weighted down by the weight of looted gold in their clothes or pulled down by Aztec warriors. The Aztecs had vanquished the conquistadors and banished them from the city. The affair was later referred to by the Spaniards as 'La Noche Triste' – 'The Sad Night.'

Although they fled the city, the conquistadors left behind something much deadlier than their cannons, fighting dogs or allied natives. In 1520, an epidemic of smallpox struck Tenochtitlan with ferocity, leaving large numbers of its population dead and those remaining too weak or hungry to fend for themselves. By the time Cortés and the conquistadors returned to Tenochtitlan with furious vengeance, razing the city to the ground to the point that the location of the iconic Great Temple was lost for centuries, the Aztec Empire was crumbling to the ground, there to remain for several centuries until excavations in Mexico City started to reveal fragments of the once-great civilisation. Over only the first decade following the arrival of the conquistadors, around 80 per cent of the population of central Mexico died, wiped out by devastating communicable diseases brought to the continent by Hernán Cortés' invasion force and the other Spaniards arriving there.

Cortés and his allies retreated to Tlaxcala, where they were bolstered by unexpected supplies, and started to build alliances among the towns that surround the lake on which Tenochtitlan lay. Over the next months, Cortés blockaded



Branding slaves
On the shoulder of each captive, whether child or old man, the hot iron was applied. The letter G (for 'guerra', meaning 'war') was burned deep into the flesh, as a permanent brand.



Moctezuma II was the ninth ruler of Tenochtitlan

the capital - cutting the causeways from the mainland and controlling the lake with armed brigantines. The supply of food to the city was cut and the aqueduct carrying water to the city was blocked, while Cortés made continued attacks on the capital, itself besieged by terrible disease. Weakened by lack of provisions and smallpox and dispirited by the constant attacks, Tenochtitlan fell in 1521 after eight months of siege.

Cortés had conquered Mexico in 30 months and went on to rebuild Tenochtitlan as Mexico City; the land rechristened New Spain. Cortés introduced Christianity and outlawed human sacrifices. Tenochtitlan was razed to the ground and the first buildings of modern-day Mexico City were laid down. Intent on winning the peace after the war, Cortés established a society where sexual union was a founding principle - he even married La Malinche, the woman who acted as translator for him shortly after his arrival in South America.

Hernán Cortés brought European traditions and religion to the continent, for better or worse. His abilities to form political alliances, ruthless military brain and desperation for power and riches brought about the astonishingly rapid end to one of the world's greatest civilisations, as well as the destruction of one of its most brilliant cities. More than any other person, Cortés birthed the modern-day Mexico - and much of South America as a direct result. That this also brought about the fall of the Aztec civilisation mattered less to Cortés than the glorious plunder and power that his South American conquest provided.

A CITY PAVED WITH GOLD

Was the Aztec city as rich as legend depicts?



The vast majority of gold gifted to the Spanish was immediately melted down by conquistadors hungry for wealth and oblivious to the inherent value of the jewellery and ornaments created by the natives. Swiftly spirited out of the country, mercantilism and piracy probably meant that Aztec gold ended up in all corners of the globe. The amount of gold deposits in Mexico is also small, meaning the amount of gold looted by the Spaniards may have been exaggerated.

However, the Aztecs did not value gold – they called it "the excrement of the gods" – preferring to use it decoratively rather than as currency and were perturbed at the Spanish greed for it. Conceivably they were happy to give their reserves of gold to the Spaniards, not because it was so abundant, but because there was little significance attributed to it.

Ironically, it was possibly Moctezuma's use of gold as tributes to Cortés when the conquistadors landed that ensured Tenochtitlan's destruction. Rather than satisfying Cortés, the gold only increased his desire for more of it.

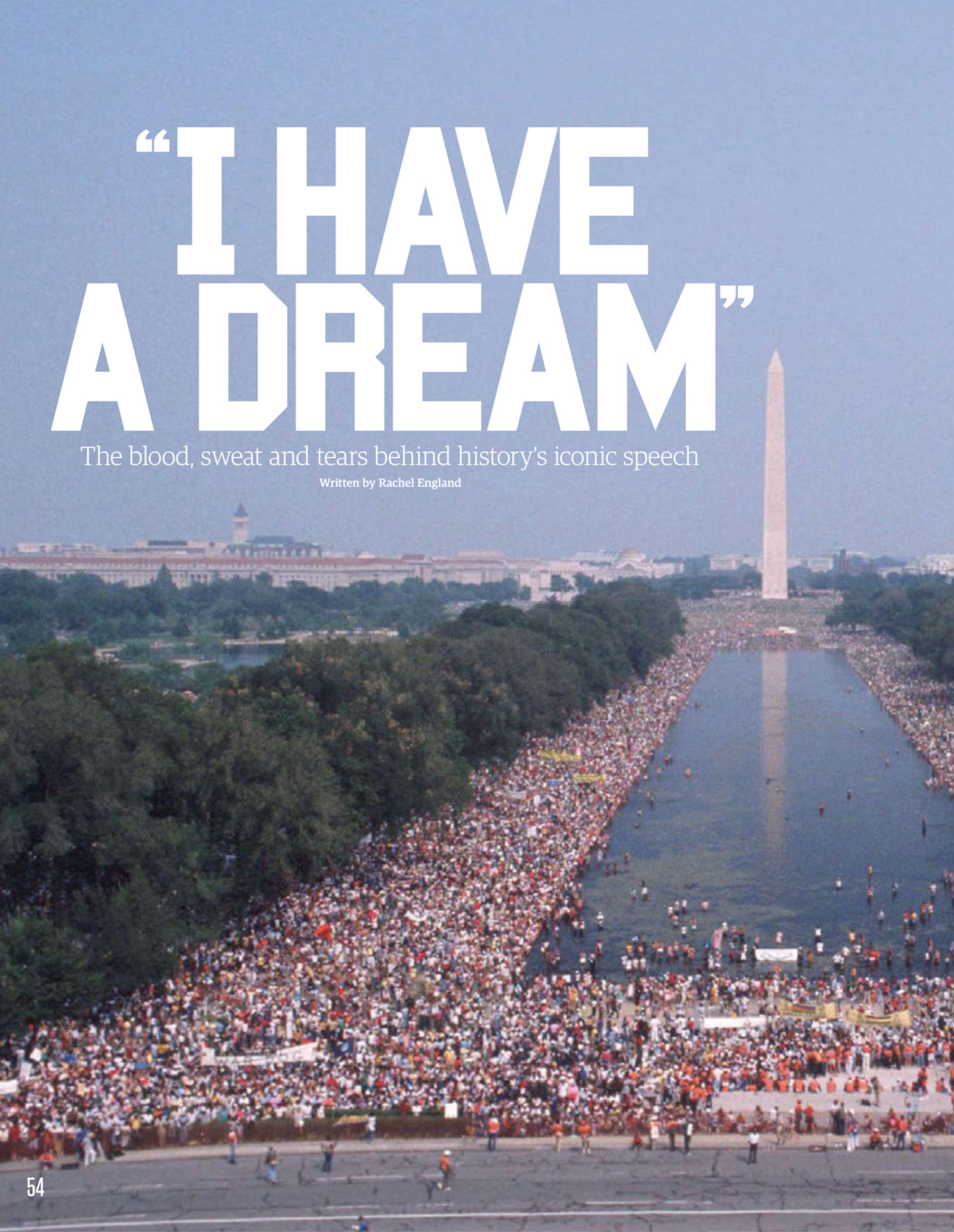
In a letter to the Spanish king in July 1519, Cortés listed around 50 golden treasures and precious stones in the form of necklaces and decorative ornaments, one 'as big as a cartwheel', and a Spanish helmet filled with gold dust. However, Cortés sent only a fifth of his total bounty to Spain as a tribute, meaning the real figure was around 200-250 items. The raids on Tenochtitlan's stores of treasure must have yielded a lot more booty, but much was lost in the retreat from the city on La Noche Triste. The true value of Aztec gold is likely to remain a mystery.

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“I HAVE A DREAM”

The blood, sweat and tears behind history’s iconic speech

Written by Rachel England



"I HAVE A DREAM"

MARTIN LUTHER KING JR
American, 1929-1968

Brief Bio

Born in Atlanta and allegedly named after the German religious reformer Martin Luther, King was a bright student, skipping the ninth and 12th grades and enrolling at college without formally completing high school. The son of a reverend, King was initially sceptical of religion but changed his mind and entered the seminary. He fought for civil rights, with his "I have a dream" speech arguably his most iconic moment. He was assassinated aged 39.

Martin Luther King, the pastor who believed in nonviolent protest, addressed the hundreds of thousands of people gathered in Washington DC with these words: "I am happy to join with you today in what will go down in history as the greatest demonstration for freedom in the history of our nation." The date was 28 August 1963 and while he spoke the words confidently, no one really knew how significant his role and the words he was yet to speak in sharing his iconic dream would be in bringing it to life.

The day's events - known officially as The March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom - had been in planning since December 1962. An original focus on unemployment among the black population had swiftly expanded to include the broader issue of segregation and discrimination and soon a programme of speeches, song and prayer had been arranged, reflecting a powerful vision of racial equality. Dr Martin Luther King - the man now synonymous with the march and arguably black history itself - was last on the bill.

Proceedings started early. Word of the march had spread far and wide and at 8am the first of 21 chartered trains arrived in the capital, followed by more than 2,000 buses and ten aeroplanes - all in addition to standard scheduled public transport. Around 1,000 people - black and white - poured into Lincoln Memorial every five minutes, including a number of well-known celebrities, which gave the march extra visibility. Charlton Heston and Burt Lancaster were among the demonstrators, as was Marlon Brando, brandishing an electric cattle prod - a less-than-subtle symbol of police brutality. Soon







King gave his speech to just under a quarter of a million people

GANDHI'S INFLUENCE

While the two never met in person, King derived a great deal of inspiration from Mahatma Ghandi's success in nonviolent protest, and so in 1959, made the journey to Bombay (now known as Mumbai).

King and his entourage were greeted with a warm welcome: "Virtually every door was open to us", King later recorded. He noted that Indian people "love to listen to the Negro spirituals", and so his wife, Coretta, ended up singing to crowds as often as King lectured.

The trip affected King deeply. In a radio broadcast made on his last night in India, he said: "Since being in India, I am more convinced than ever before that the method of nonviolent resistance is the most potent weapon available to oppressed people in their struggle for justice and human dignity."

"King was a man who had endured death threats, bomb scares, multiple arrests and prison sentences"

speakers were preparing to give their speeches to an audience of a quarter of a million, a far greater number than the 100,000 hoped for.

The growing crowd buzzed with hope and optimism but undercurrents of unease also rippled through the throng. Against a backdrop of violent civil-rights protests elsewhere around the country President Kennedy had been reluctant to allow the march to go ahead, fearing an atmosphere of unrest. Despite the organisers' promise of a peaceful protest, the Pentagon had readied thousands of troops in the suburbs and nearly 6,000 police officers patrolled the area. Liquor sales were banned throughout the city, hospitals stockpiled blood plasma and cancelled elective surgeries, and prisoners were moved to other facilities - measures taken to prepare for the civil disobedience many thought an inevitable consequence of the largest march of its kind in US history.

Many of those attending the march feared for their own safety but turned up on that warm August day because of how important they believed it was for their country, which was being ripped apart at the seams by race. In his book, *Like a Mighty Stream*, Patrik Henry Bass reported that demonstrator John Marshall Kilimanjaro, who travelled to the march from Greensboro, North Carolina, said that many attending the march felt

THE LONG ROAD TO CIVIL RIGHTS IN AMERICA

1619 – First known slaves
The first known instance of African slavery in the fledgling English Colonial America is recorded.

1712 – New York Slave Revolt
A group of 23 enslaved Africans kill nine white people. More than 70 blacks are arrested and 21 subsequently executed. After the uprising, the laws governing black people are made more restrictive.

1780 – A minor victory
Pennsylvania becomes the first state in the newly-formed United States to abolish slavery by law.

1790-1810 – Manumission of slaves
Slaveholders in the upper south free their slaves following the revolution, and the percentage of free blacks rises from one per cent to ten per cent.

1863 – The Emancipation Proclamation
President Abraham Lincoln proclaims the freedom of blacks still in slavery across ten states – around 3.1 million people.

1865 – Black Codes
Black Codes are passed across the United States – but most notoriously in the south – restricting the freedom of black people and condemning them to low-paid labour.

afraid. "We didn't know what we would meet. There was no precedent. Sitting across from me was a black preacher with a white collar. We talked. Every now and then, people on the bus sang *Oh Freedom* and *We Shall Overcome*, but for the most part there wasn't a whole bunch of singing. We were secretly praying that nothing violent happened."

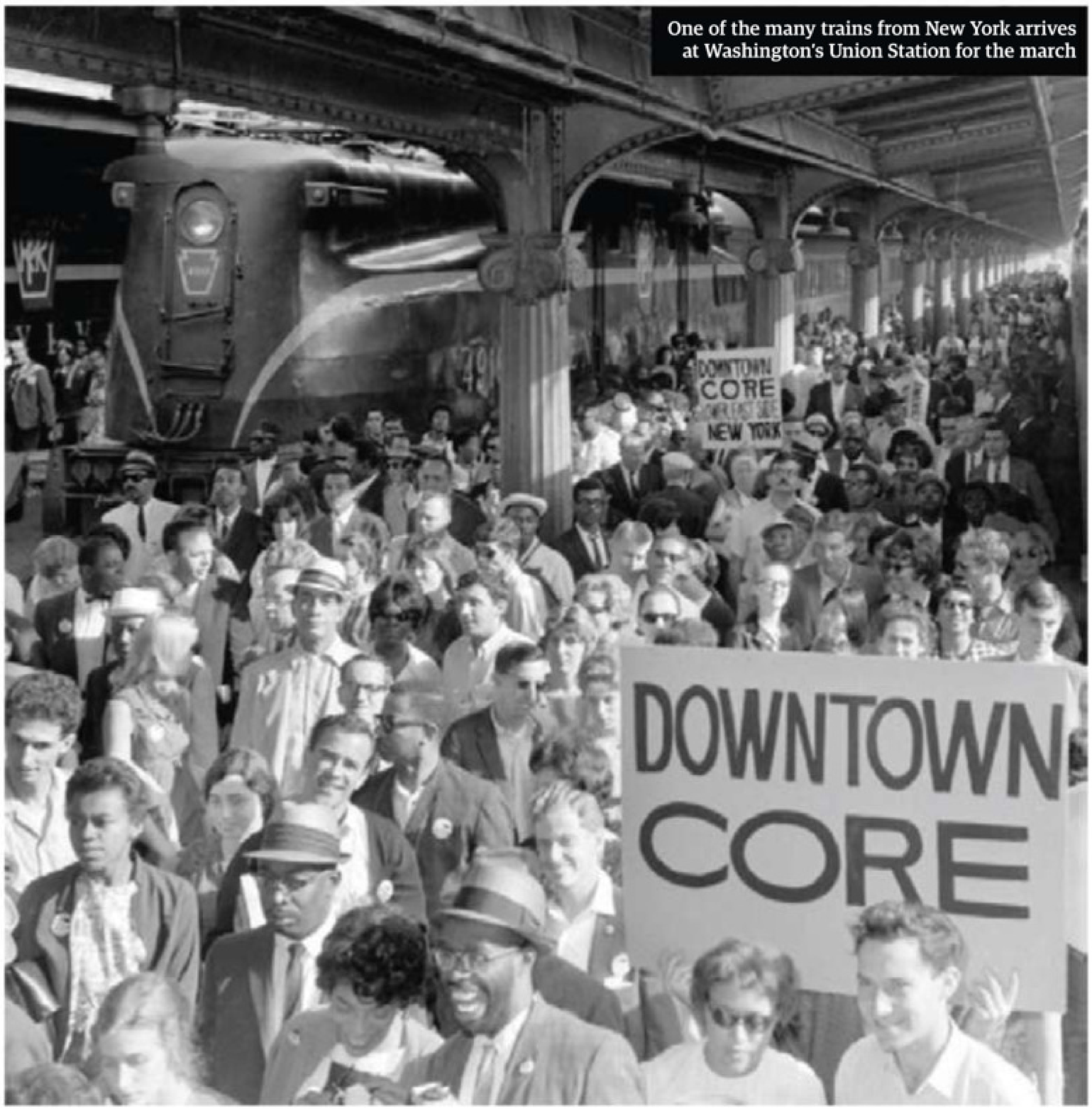
Kilimanjaro travelled over 480 kilometres (300 miles) to attend the march. Many from Birmingham, Alabama - where King was a particularly prominent figure - travelled for more than 20 hours by bus, covering 1,200 kilometres (750 miles). Attendees had invested a great deal of time, money and hope in the march, and anticipation - nervous or otherwise - was high.

The headline speaker, Martin Luther King, prominent activist, revered pastor and diligent president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC) had yet to finalise his speech, despite retiring to bed at 4am the previous night after a long and wearied debate with his advisors. "The logistical preparations for the march were so burdensome that the speech was not a priority for us", King's confidante and speechwriter Clarence B Jones has since admitted.

It wasn't until the evening before the march that seven individuals, including Jones, gathered together with King to give their input on the final remarks. It was Jones' job to take notes and turn them into a powerful address that would captivate the hearts and minds of the nation - no mean feat as everyone at the meeting had a significant stake in the speech and wanted their voice to be heard. "I tried to summarise the various points made by all of his supporters", wrote Jones in his book, *Behind the Dream*. "It was not easy; voices from every compass point were ringing in my head." According to Jones, King soon became frustrated, telling his advisors: "I am now going upstairs to my room to counsel with my Lord. I will see you tomorrow."

No doubt the magnitude of the task at hand weighed heavy on King's mind that night as he tried to rest. By this point, King was a well-known political figure, but few outside the black church and activism circles had heard him speak publicly at length. With the relatively newfangled television networks preparing to project his image into the homes of millions, King knew that he must seize the unprecedented opportunity such a platform presented for civil rights.

When he was finally called to the podium it was clear King's placement on the bill had put him at an immediate disadvantage. An oppressively hot day was quickly draining the crowd's enthusiasm and many had already left the march in order to



One of the many trains from New York arrives at Washington's Union Station for the march


Clarence Jones, one of King's speech writers


Folk singers Joan Baez and Bob Dylan singing at the 1963 Civil Rights March on Washington

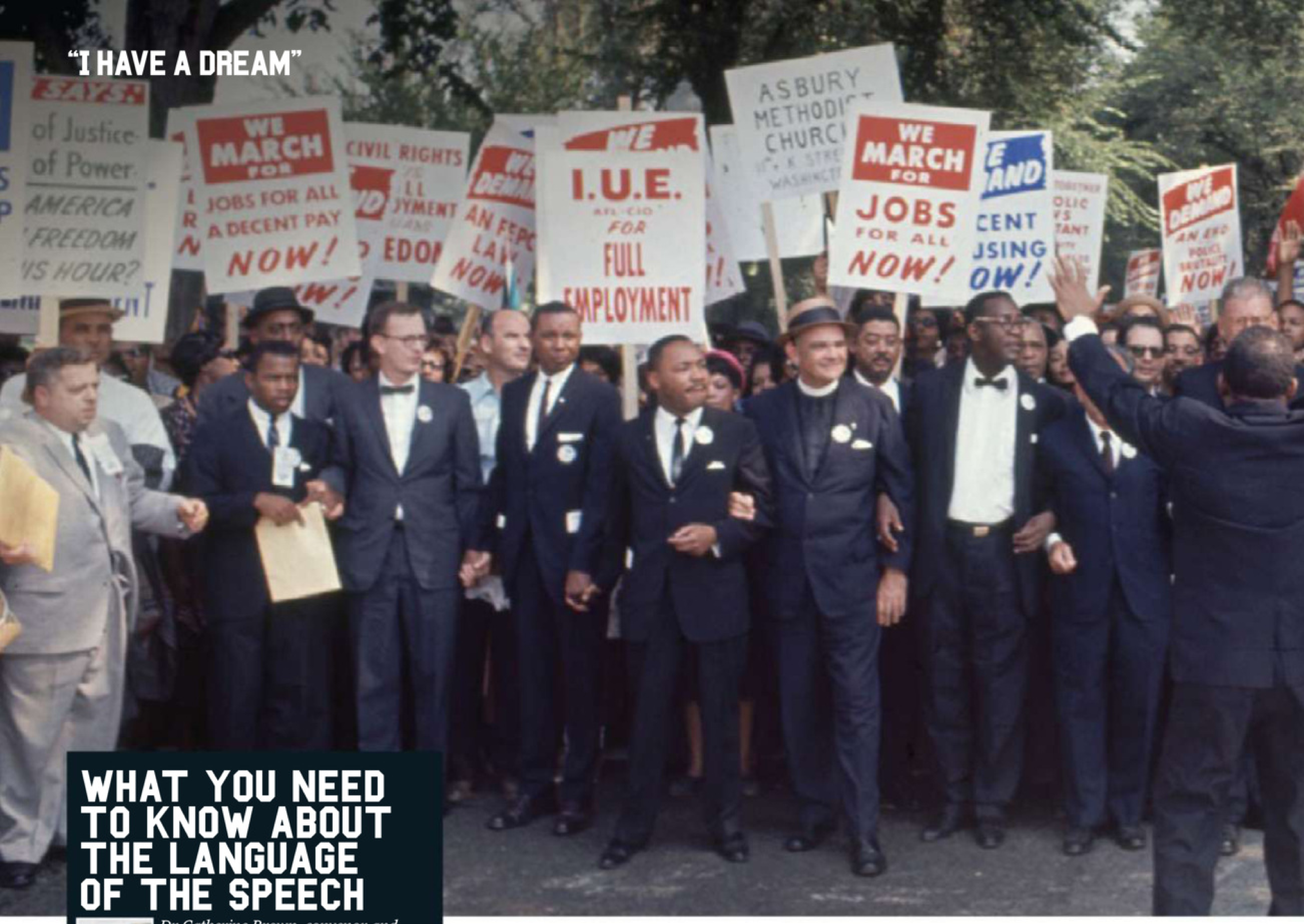
1876-1960
Jim Crow Laws
The enactment of racial segregation laws create 'separate but equal' status for African Americans, whose conditions were often inferior to those provided for white Americans.

1964
The Civil Rights Act
One of the most sweeping pieces of equality legislation seen in the US, the Civil Rights Act prohibited discrimination of any kind and gave federal government the power to enforce desegregation.

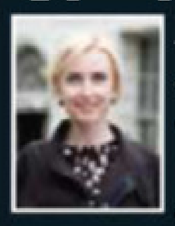
1991
A stronger act
President George HW Bush finally signs the Civil Rights Act of 1991, which strengthens existing civil-rights law - but only after two years of debates and vetoes.



2009
The first black president
Barack Obama is sworn is as the 44th president of the United States - the first African American in history to become the US president.



WHAT YOU NEED TO KNOW ABOUT THE LANGUAGE OF THE SPEECH



Dr Catherine Brown, convenor and senior lecturer in English, New College of the Humanities

• "The speech derives its power from a combination of disparate elements. On one hand, it is addressed to a particular time and place, and emphasises this fact: the situation is urgent; now is the time change must happen. On the other, the speech is dense with allusions to the *Bible* and foundational American documents and speeches.

• King is explicitly saying that the Emancipation Proclamation is a 'bad check' that has yet to be honoured in regard to 'the Negro people', and the speech calls on that cheque to be honoured.

• The other texts he refers to were not written by black people, but by using their phrases and rhythms he is asserting his place – and the black person's place – in the cultural, intellectual, and political tradition that they're part of. In his very words, he is not allowing himself to be 'separate but equal.'

• Behind the rhetoric of all these American texts is that of the King James translation of the *Bible*, and the rhetoric of Ancient Greek and Roman orators. Both empires, and the authors of the *Bible*, are multi-ethnic; white supremacy would have been foreign to them."

"In a heartbeat, King had done away with his formal address and began to preach from his heart his vision"

make their long journeys home. A state-of-the-art sound system had been brought in for the day, but an act of sabotage before the event meant that even with help from the US Army Signal Corps in fixing it, some of the crowd struggled to hear the speakers. But King was a man who had endured death threats, bomb scares, multiple arrests, prison sentences and constant intimidation in his pursuit for equality; he would not be undermined by unfortunate circumstance.

Placing his typed yet scrawl-covered notes on the lectern, King began to speak, deftly and passionately, invoking the Declaration of Independence, the Emancipation Proclamation and the US Constitution. Early on, he made a nod toward Abraham Lincoln's Gettysburg Address ("Five score years ago..."), an equally iconic speech that 100 years previously set down the then-president's vision for human equality. King used rhythmic language, religious metaphor and the repetition of a phrase at the beginning of each sentence: "One hundred years later..." he cries, highlighting Lincoln's failed dream. "We cannot be satisfied..." he announces, boldly declaring that "America has given the Negro people a bad check."

Jones, watching King captivate the crowd, breathed a sigh of relief. "A pleasant shock came over me as I realised that he seemed to be essentially reciting those suggested opening paragraphs I had scrawled down the night before in my hotel room", he reveals in *Behind the Dream*.

However, something unprecedented and unscripted then happened. During a brief pause, gospel singer Mahalia Jackson, who had performed earlier in the day, shouted "Tell 'em about the dream, Martin!" King then pushed his notes to one side and stood tall in front of his audience. Jones, sensing what was about to happen, told the person next to him, "These people out there today don't know it yet, but they're about to go to church."

In a heartbeat, King had done away with his formal address and began to preach from his heart his vision, his dream, which came to represent a legacy that would change civil rights forever. "I have a dream", he said, in one of the speech's most famous lines, "that my four little children will one



Many of the leaders of the protest are held back before the March on Washington

IN THE PAPERS

Newspapers around the country brandished mixed headlines following King's speech. While many reported on the march's orderly and peaceful nature, several complained of the event's effects on traffic and transport in the area. Others, perhaps deliberately, gave the march only a few column inches, referring to it as a 'racial march' rather than a call for equality.

This front page from the *Eugene Register Guard* reflects the apprehension felt by many at the time. "Massive Negro Demonstration 'Only a Beginning'" is somewhat scare mongering, implying the US should be fearful of the black population. The strapline "No Evidence of any Effect on Congress", meanwhile, seems to purposely undermine the efforts of those involved in the march.


Eugene Register-Guard

Massive Negro Demonstration 'Only a Beginning'

Rescue Efforts Stalled In Utah Potash Mine

day live in a nation where they will not be judged by the colour of their skin but by the content of their character."

"Aw, sh**", remarked Walker Wyatt, another of King's advisors. "He's using the dream." Wyatt had previously advised King to stay away from his dream rhetoric. "It's trite, it's cliché. You've used it too many times already", he warned. Indeed, King had used the refrain on several occasions before at fundraisers and rallies but, crucially, in the days before mass media it had not been publicised. To the millions watching on TV and in person, the speech was as original as they come.

When King had talked about his 'dream' before, it had been well received, but certainly hadn't been groundbreaking. This time, however, it was different: thousands upon thousands of listening voices cried out in approval and unity, and King's final line: "Free at last, free at last, thank God Almighty - we are free at last!" was met with a rapturous standing ovation from the mass of people in front of him.

King's speech was a defining moment in black history and the fight for civil rights. "Though he was extremely well known before he stepped up to the lectern," Jones wrote, "he had stepped down on the other side of history." Even President Kennedy, no mean orator himself, reportedly turned to an aide and remarked: "He's damned good."

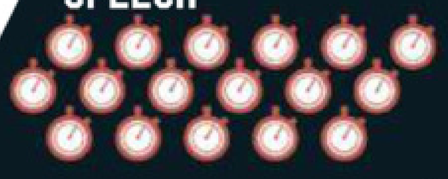
However, the clout of King's address was not entirely positive. The Federal Bureau of Intelligence (FBI) was wary of King's activities and its director J Edgar Hoover considered King to be a dangerous radical. Two days after the march, FBI agent William C Sullivan wrote a memo about King's increasing sway: "In the light of King's powerful demagogic speech yesterday he stands head and shoulders above all other Negro leaders put together when it comes to influencing great masses of Negroes. We must mark him now, if we have not

THE KING'S SPEECH: BY THE NUMBERS

11 TIMES KING SAYS THE WORD 'DREAM'



17 MINUTES – THE LENGTH OF THE SPEECH



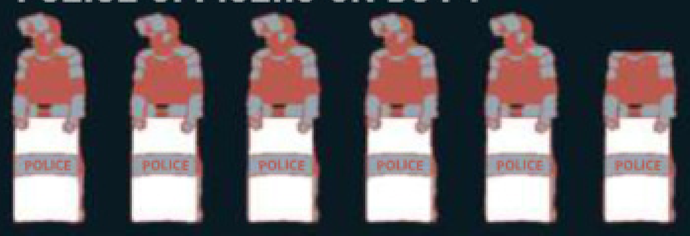
20 HOURS SPENT ON A BUS BY MANY TRAVELLING TO THE MARCH



100 BUSES ARRIVING PER HOUR BY 8AM



5,900 POLICE OFFICERS ON DUTY



250,000 PEOPLE AT THE MARCH





Civil-rights leaders of the March on Washington meet with John F Kennedy in the Oval Office, 28 August 1963

KENNEDY AND KING

King never publicly endorsed any political candidate, but did reveal in 1960 he "felt that Kennedy would make the best president".

Many claim Kennedy owed his presidency to King after securing his release from prison following a protest in Atlanta, Georgia – a gesture that helped gain a large proportion of the black vote. But when the pair discussed the possibility of a second Emancipation Proclamation, Kennedy was slow to act.

Kennedy was caught between opposing forces: on one side, his belief in equality, and on the other, a preoccupation with foreign threats such as communism.

THE SPEECH'S LEGACY

Despite the success of King's speech, his address was largely forgotten afterwards, due to the speed of subsequent events, and to King's increasing disillusionment with his dream. He said that it had "turned into a nightmare." According to William P Jones, author of *The March On Washington*, in the mid-1960s "most people would not have said it was the most powerful speech ever."

King's assassination led the nation to rediscover his speech, yet remarkably the full speech did not appear in writing until 15 years later when a transcript was published in the *Washington Post*.

The original copy of the speech is currently owned by George Raveling. The then-26-year-old basketball player had volunteered at the last minute as a bodyguard during the march, and after King's speech asked him if he could have his notes. Raveling has been offered as much as £1.8 million ($3 million) for the original copy, but he says he has no intention of selling it.

done so before, as the most dangerous Negro [...] in this nation from the standpoint of communism, the Negro and national security."

From this point on, King was targeted as a major enemy of the US and subjected to extensive surveillance and wiretapping by the FBI. According to Marshall Frady in his biography, *Martin Luther King Jr: A Life*, the FBI even sent King intercepted recordings of his extramarital affairs in an attempt, King believed, to drive him to suicide.

Criticism not only came from the establishment, but from his peers. Civil-rights activist and author Anne Moody made the trip to Washington DC from Mississippi for the march and recalls: "I sat on the grass and listened to the speakers, to discover we had 'dreamers' instead of leaders leading us. Just about every one of them stood up there dreaming. Martin Luther King went on and on talking about his dream. I sat there thinking that in Canton we never had time to sleep, much less dream."

Human-rights activist Malcolm X also famously condemned the march, as well as Dr King's speech itself. Allegedly dubbing the event "the farce on Washington", he later wrote in his autobiography: "Who ever heard of angry revolutionaries swinging their bare feet together with their oppressor in lily pad pools, with gospels and guitars and 'I have a dream' speeches?"

Whatever some of the critics might have said, though, there was no doubt that King's speech singled him out as a leader. His oration has been lauded as the greatest of the 20th century, earned him the title of 'Man of the Year' by *Time Magazine*, and subsequently led to him receiving the Nobel Peace Prize – he was the youngest person to have been awarded the honour at that time.

Most importantly, though, both the march and King's speech paved the way for genuine and tangible civil-rights reforms, putting racial equality at the top of the agenda. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 – landmark legislation that outlawed discrimination based on race, colour, religion, sex or national origin – was enacted less than a year after King shared his dream for the American people.

Halfway through the speech, before doing away with his notes, Martin Luther King Jr declared to his thousands of brothers and sisters in the crowd: "We cannot walk alone." That he then spoke from his heart in such a poetic and unrepentant way ensured that in the coming years, nobody did.



The casket of Martin Luther King Jr was followed by more than 100,000 mourners

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WYATT EARP

American, 1848-1929

Brief Bio

Born in Arizona, Earp held many different jobs through his life, including saloonkeeper, bouncer, gambler and boxing referee. Travelling across the United States from one 'boom town' to another, his first experience as a lawman was as a deputy city marshal in Kansas in around 1877. The Earp brothers were part of a feud with the area's established cowboy outlaws, which led to the famous Shoot-out at the OK Corral and Wyatt's vendetta ride.

★★★WYATT EARP'S★★★ WILD WEST

With his own and his family's lives threatened by a murderous band of outlaws, Wyatt Earp took the law into his own hands and formed a posse to track them down, becoming a hunted outlaw himself

Written by Robert Jones

Four gunshots splintered another dry and dusty night in Tombstone, Arizona. A man, wandering from the town's central Crystal Palace Saloon back to the Cosmopolitan Hotel, suddenly felt time slow to a crawl as his back and arm were lit up in a blaze of agonising pain. The contact of three loads of double-barrelled buckshots slammed into him like a runaway freight train. The force of the impact sent him crashing back into the side of the Crystal Palace, with excess shots peppering the saloon's walls and smashing through its windows. In excruciating pain, the fallen man stumbled toward the Cosmopolitan, blood dripping from him onto the baked earth. Drawing upon his last reserves of energy, he managed to reach the hotel's entrance and fall through its door - a moment later everything was black. Across the street on the upper floor of an unfinished building, the assassins slipped away into the night.

The morning after, on 29 December 1881, Tombstone's Deputy Town Marshal Wyatt Earp sent a telegram that read: "Virgil Earp was shot by concealed assassins last night. His wounds are fatal. Telegraph me appointment with power to appoint deputies. Local authorities are doing nothing. The lives of other citizens are threatened. Wyatt Earp."

For weeks, Wyatt, his brothers and their friends had been receiving death threats for their role in the Shoot-out at the OK Corral, a gunfight that had seen a number of infamous outlaws taken out. The critical condition of his brother Virgil convinced Wyatt that everyone he knew and loved had been marked for death. Unfortunately, while the lawman knew those responsible he was powerless to act, with the sheriff of Tombstone, Johnny Behan, openly hostile to the Earps. Behan was close friends with William 'Curly Bill' Brocius whom Earp believed had his brother's blood on his hands.

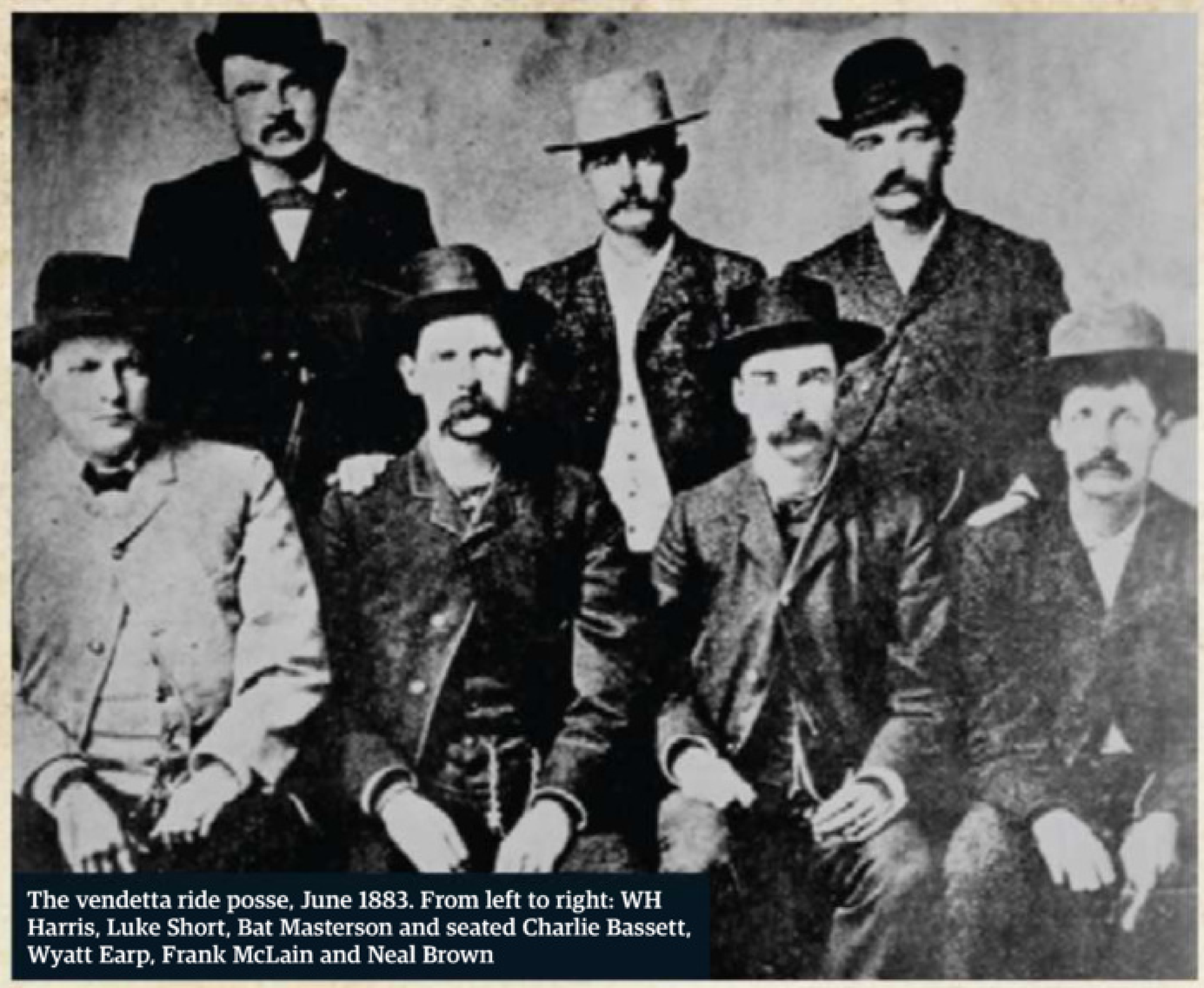
The tall, pale and serious-looking Wyatt, with his rough and gravelly voice, was going over the head of Behan to US Marshal Crawley P Dake, a man who had the authority to grant Wyatt deputising powers to assemble a posse capable of bringing the assassins to justice. The question was whether or not Dake would free his hands and if so, how

quickly his confirmation would reach Tombstone. With the assassins still at large, the danger to all of the Earps and their friends was at a critical level. Luckily for Wyatt he soon received a return telegram. In it, Dake officially bestowed deputising powers on Wyatt and issued a mandate that he was free to pursue the assassins.

Back at the Cosmopolitan, local doctor George E Goodfellow amazingly announced that Virgil would live, although his left arm would be permanently crippled. Upon finally waking from his wound-induced coma and being told about his crippled arm, Virgil showed the characteristic Earp grit by telling his wife Allie: "Never mind, I've got one arm left to hug you with."

While relieved that his brother had survived, hatred for the assassins had begun to take hold of Wyatt, with him thinking of little other than revenge. He also knew who could help him get it. His old ally Doc Holliday would ride with him, as would his other brother Warren Earp, but for a job like this he needed ruthless professionals. As such, Sherman McMaster and Jack 'Turkey Creek' Johnson were first on his list; tough men who had what it takes to kill a man. Joining McMaster and Johnson would be Charles 'Hairlip Charlie' Smith and John 'Texas Jack' Vermillion - men who had a checkered past but experience of battle.

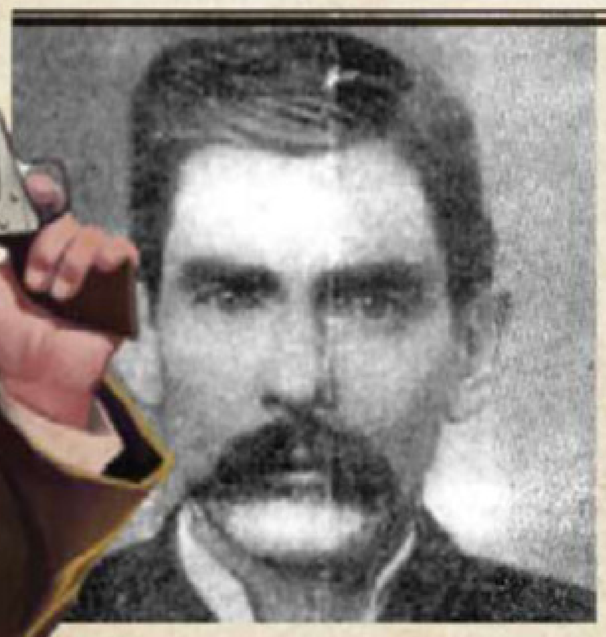
Three months passed after Virgil's shooting with no major activity. One of the Wild West's greatest lawmen hadn't been idle, though, as by 18 March 1882, he had his posse gathered in Tombstone while his brother Virgil was making his first tentative steps



The vendetta ride posse, June 1883. From left to right: WH Harris, Luke Short, Bat Masterson and seated Charlie Bassett, Wyatt Earp, Frank McLain and Neal Brown

"Drawing his .44 Schofield Smith & Wesson revolver from his holster, Wyatt carefully aimed for Stilwell's head and fired a single round"

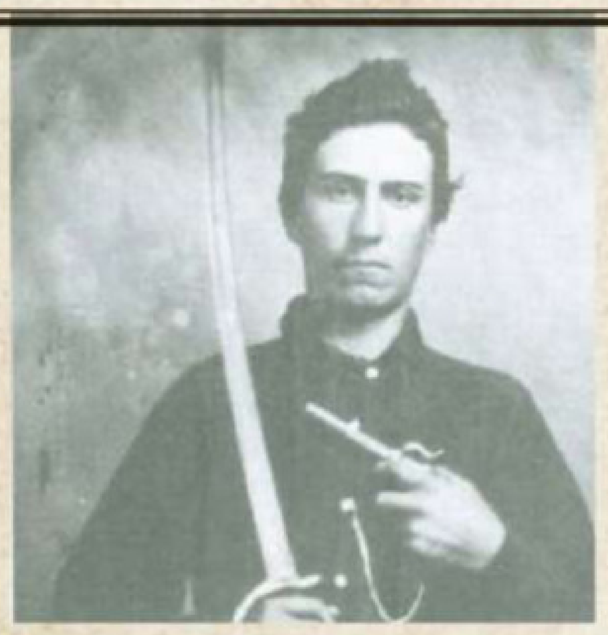
EARPS VENDETTA POSSE



JOHN 'DOC' HOLLIDAY

1851-1887

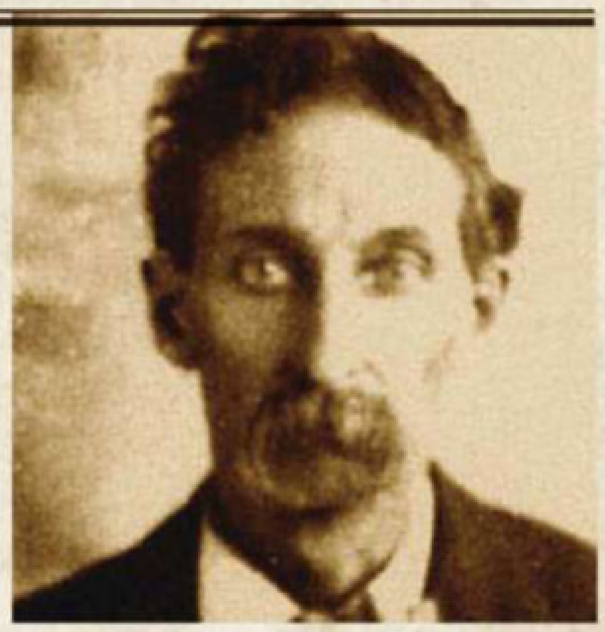
A trained dentist, averous gambler and sharp-shooting gunfighter, Doc Holliday was one of Wyatt Earp's best and oldest friends, famously fighting with him at the Shoot-out at the OK Corral. By the time of his death five years after the vendetta ride, Holliday had survived eight gunfights, killed six men and wounded countless others.



JOHN 'TEXAS JACK' VERMILLION

1842-1911

A close friend of Doc Holliday, Texas Jack was renowned throughout the Old West for his gunfighting abilities and ice cold demeanour when under fire. He played a key role in the closing Iron Springs gunfight of the vendetta ride, fighting fiercely and fearlessly even when his horse was shot dead from under him during the confrontation.



DAN 'TIP' TIPTON

1844-1898

An experienced sailor and gambler, Dan Tipton was one of the people present when Wyatt Earp's brother Morgan was assassinated at the Campbell & Hatch Billiard Parlor in Tombstone, Arizona. He rode with Earp for the first part of the vendetta ride, witnessing the gunning down of outlaw Florentino Cruz at Pete Spence's woodcamp.

out of his sickbed. It seemed things were falling into place for Wyatt. He just needed to ensure his brother's safe passage out of Arizona and the vendetta ride could begin. However, his plans were shaken to their foundations as the very night Virgil started walking again, his younger brother Morgan was set upon at Tombstone's Campbell & Hatch Billiard Parlor. He was shot through the establishment's window, the bullet shattering his spine and sending him shuddering back into a billiard table.

Wyatt rushed to the parlour where he was forced to listen as his brother slowly bled to death. The outlaws had gone after two of his brothers, injuring one and killing the other. Wyatt swore that those responsible would be brought to justice and that he would be the one to deliver it.

The following day he decided that, regardless of Virgil's still-weak state, he had to get him out of Arizona now or he would be the next to be taken out. At the same time the coroner Dr DM Mather held an inquest into Morgan's death and discovered that Marietta Duarte, the wife of well-known outlaw Pete Spence knew something and was ready to talk, as she had been habitually abused by Spence. Duarte told Matthew that the day before Morgan's assassination she had overheard her husband talking with Florentino 'Indian Charlie' Cruz. Apparently, Morgan had walked by and she had heard Spence say to Charlie, "That's him, that's him."

Duarte also said that this same night, Indian Charlie and Frank C Stilwell came to Spence's house, armed with pistols and carbine rifles, and that they all talked outside for a while in hushed tones. The following morning, when Marietta confronted Spence about the night's activities, she recounted that Spence hit her and threatened to shoot her if she spoke to anyone about what she

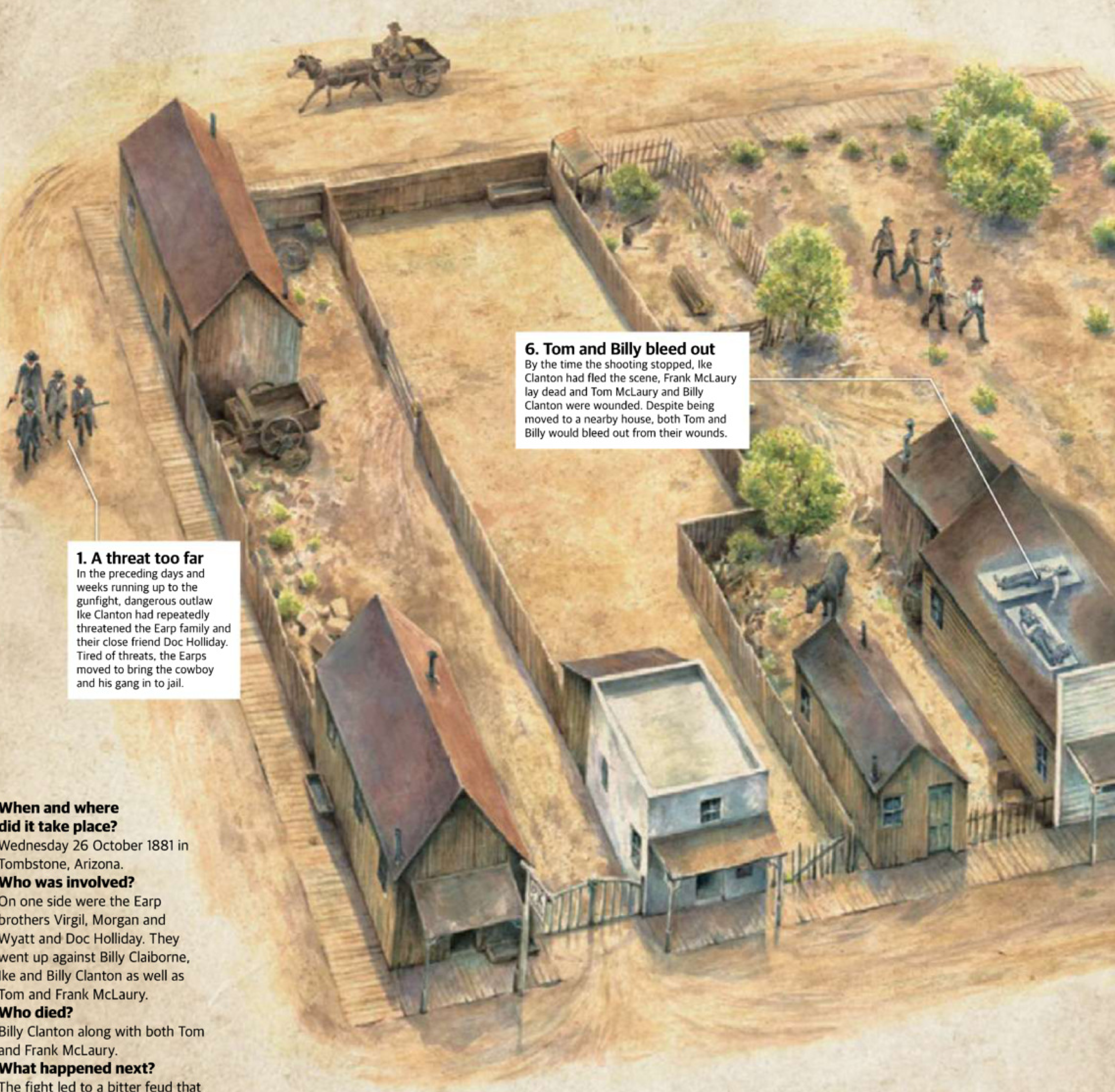


Before he became a man of the law, Wyatt Earp worked numerous jobs, including as a buffalo hunter and saloonkeeper



In the Wild West saloon bars were often where vendettas were settled

SHOOT-OUT AT THE OK CORRAL



1. A threat too far
In the preceding days and weeks running up to the gunfight, dangerous outlaw Ike Clanton had repeatedly threatened the Earp family and their close friend Doc Holliday. Tired of threats, the Earps moved to bring the cowboy and his gang in to jail.

6. Tom and Billy bleed out
By the time the shooting stopped, Ike Clanton had fled the scene, Frank McLaury lay dead and Tom McLaury and Billy Clanton were wounded. Despite being moved to a nearby house, both Tom and Billy would bleed out from their wounds.

When and where did it take place?
Wednesday 26 October 1881 in Tombstone, Arizona.

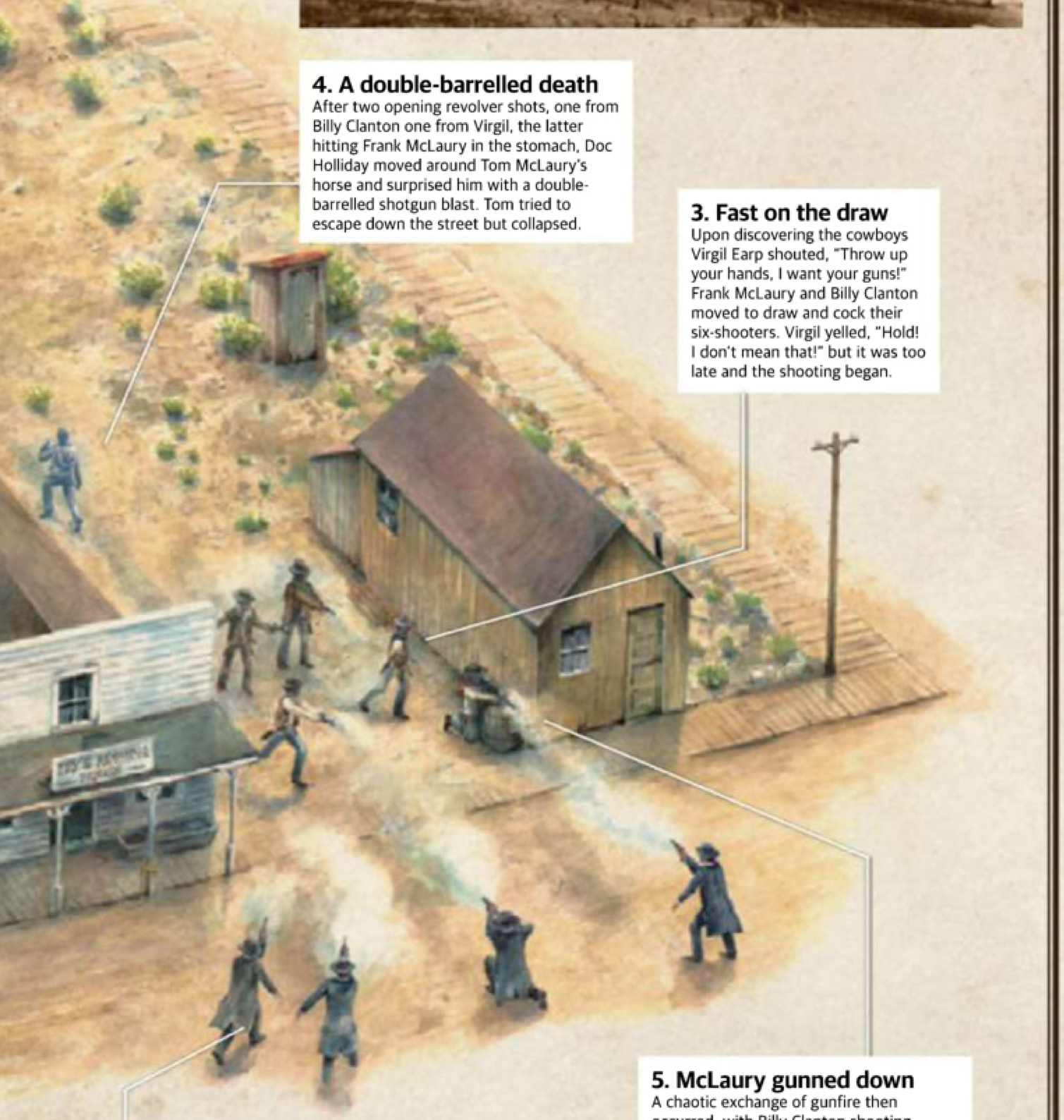
Who was involved?
On one side were the Earp brothers Virgil, Morgan and Wyatt and Doc Holliday. They went up against Billy Claiborne, Ike and Billy Clanton as well as Tom and Frank McLaury.

Who died?
Billy Clanton along with both Tom and Frank McLaury.

What happened next?
The fight led to a bitter feud that set in motion the events which would end with Wyatt Earp's vendetta ride.

Tombstone, Arizona, 1881





4. A double-barrelled death
After two opening revolver shots, one from Billy Clanton one from Virgil, the latter hitting Frank McLaury in the stomach, Doc Holliday moved around Tom McLaury's horse and surprised him with a double-barrelled shotgun blast. Tom tried to escape down the street but collapsed.

3. Fast on the draw
Upon discovering the cowboys Virgil Earp shouted, "Throw up your hands, I want your guns!" Frank McLaury and Billy Clanton moved to draw and cock their six-shooters. Virgil yelled, "Hold! I don't mean that!" but it was too late and the shooting began.

5. McLaury gunned down
A chaotic exchange of gunfire then occurred, with Billy Clanton shooting Morgan Earp across the back, wounding his shoulder and he himself being hit in the wrist. Frank McLaury exchanged some shots with Doc Holliday but was then shot through the head and killed instantly.

2. Not OK
The location of the Shoot-out at the OK Corral was actually not directly at the building, but in a narrow lot six doors west of its rear entrance. When the Earps and the Clanton gang faced off, they were only about 1.8m (6ft) from each other.

had heard. Spence, Stilwell and Cruz were now the prime suspects in Morgan Earp's murder.

Duarte was called to testify this in court and did so, Wyatt looking on from the rear of the courthouse. However, thanks to the then-antiquated legal system, Duarte's testimony was dismissed because a spouse could not testify against her husband. Learning of the judge's decision to free the men Wyatt knew the law could not be relied on to bring the outlaws to justice and realised the only way to put an end to his family's bloodshed would be to kill them all himself.

Arrangements were made to escort Virgil and his wife to the train station in Contention City, which they were to board on 20 March and leave the state. Upon arriving, news was received that Frank C Stilwell and others were hunting Virgil and waiting in Tucson - the next stop on Virgil's intended trip to California - to murder him. As such, Wyatt and his men remained with Virgil up to Tucson.

After spending a night in a nearby hotel before escorting Virgil and his wife to the train the next morning, Wyatt spotted two figures lying in wait on a nearby flat-car; Frank Stilwell and accomplice Ike Clanton. Years of experience as a law man mixed in with the culminate rage of months of death, threats and living in fear and Wyatt Earp ran full speed, shotgun in hand, at the men. Seeing Wyatt and Doc Holliday approaching, Stilwell and Clanton turned to run, but Stilwell tripped and fell. Scrambling around in the dust of the Tucson train yard, Stilwell attempted to regain his footing but it was too late; Wyatt was on him. A double-barrelled shotgun pointing directly at his chest at point-blank range, Stilwell caught a glimpse of the burning

View of the O.K Corral



WANTED

The outlaws marked for death

WILLIAM 'CURLY BILL' BROCIUS
1845-1882



A violent criminal, cattle rustler and assassin, Curly Bill was the leader of the outlaws responsible for the murder of Wyatt Earp's brother Morgan. He was known as 'Arizona's most famous outlaw' and spent most of his time leading up to the vendetta ride robbing stagecoaches and threatening rivals with a bloody death.

PETE SPENCE 1852-1914



Pete Spence was a well-known outlaw in Arizona, robbing stagecoaches and rustling cattle. He was a friend and business partner of fellow outlaw and killer Frank Stilwell, who along with Spence, was a key suspect in the assassination of Morgan Earp.

FRANK C STILWELL 1856-1882



A miner and livery stable owner who was known to partake in illegal activities, Stilwell was famously identified as one of the outlaws who had ambushed and murdered Morgan Earp. Lack of evidence saw Stilwell walk free of any punishment, placing him high up on Wyatt Earp's vendetta kill list.

hatred within Wyatt's eyes before both barrels were unloaded into his torso.

Stilwell's short scream was immediately terminated with the blast, with six buckshot holes blown through his body and powder-burnt holes on the back of his coat. Drawing his .44 Schofield Smith & Wesson revolver from his holster, Wyatt carefully aimed for Stilwell's head and then fired a single round into his skull. Stilwell had been a lying, double-crossing, murdering rabid dog. There was only one thing to do with rabid dogs – put them down. Leaving Stilwell's corpse to grow cold in the early morning sun, Wyatt and his posse watched as the train with Virgil and his wife on slowly pulled out of the station, bound for California and safety.

The gang made their way back to Tombstone but back in Tucson the remains of Stilwell had been discovered and his killing linked to the Earp posse. Tucson Justice of the Peace Charles Meyer issued arrest warrants for all five members of the posse and sent a telegram back to Tombstone, stating that Sheriff Behan should arrest them. What Meyer couldn't have known, however, was that the telegraph office manager was a friend to the Earp family and upon receiving the telegram showed it to Wyatt when he rode into town.

The gunslinger knew that if his old adversary Behan saw the telegram he would try to stop the vendetta posse in its tracks, so began preparing a quick exit. However, Behan had rushed to the hotel and found the men he was looking for in the lobby, heavily armed and about to leave. Walking straight up to Wyatt he told him that he was to accompany him back to the sheriff's office. Wyatt ignored him before walking through the lobby and outside.

They were met outside the hotel by further members of the posse, John 'Texas Jack' Vermillion and Dan 'Tip' Tipton, Charlie Smith, Fred Dodge, Johnny Green and Lou Cooley. Continuing to ignore

> "Stilwell had been a lying, double-crossing, murdering rabid dog. There was only one thing to do with rabid dogs – put them down"



Wyatt's boyhood home



OK Corral casualties - Tom and Frank McLaury and Billy Clanton in their coffin after being killed at the famous gunfight



A photo of Wyatt Earp, circa 1882

an increasingly irate Behan they saddled up and rode out of Tombstone.

The following morning, on 22 March, Wyatt rode into Spence's woodcamp in the South Pass of the Dragoon Mountains. A quick inspection revealed that Spence wasn't there - in fact, he had become so paranoid that Wyatt was going to kill him that he had handed himself in to Sheriff Behan for protection. Wyatt was unaware of this and so decided to make one final search of the premises to make sure Spence wasn't hiding like the coward he knew he was. He suddenly saw movement, a figure running out to the rear and into the scrub. It wasn't Spence though, it was Florentino 'Indian Charlie' Cruz, Spence's right-hand man.

Wyatt drew his pistol but couldn't get a clear shot, so called for his men. Holliday, McMaster and Johnson were the fastest, drawing and firing from multiple positions at the fleeing Cruz, who was hit simultaneously in the arm, thigh and pelvis, bringing him crashing, face-first into the dust. Cruz's cries of anguish echoed throughout the pass as he started to bleed out, all the time attempting to crawl into cover. Wyatt was on him, quick as a flash though and Cruz started begging for his life. When questioned about the assassination of Morgan he confessed that he had been the lookout for the job. As Wyatt pressed down on Cruz's leg wound with his spurred boot, a blood-clotted scream curdling out of Cruz into the pass and he shouted the names of the killers, one at a time. William 'Curly Bill' Brocius. Frank Stilwell. Hank Swilling. Johnny Ringo. As he said each name, a death sentence was passed on them.

HUNTING A LAWMAN

The sheriff chasing down Wyatt Earp

A key player not just in Wyatt Earp's vendetta ride but also the famous Shoot-out at the OK Corral, Johnny Behan was the sheriff of Cochise County in Arizona Territory during both. After the climactic gunfight at the Corral, Behan famously testified against the Earp family, saying they precipitated the shoot-out and therefore murdered three outlaw cowboys in the encounter. The Earps were later exonerated, however, and so started a bitter feud between them and Behan.

While he was known to think himself a model of law and order, Behan in fact had a checkered life, with his wife leaving him in June 1875 for taking a mistress and sleeping with prostitutes. He was also particularly violent toward women, threatening them consistently, both verbally and physically. Behan also liked to associate and deal with known outlaws while off official business, dealing with cowboys such as Ike Clanton, Johnny Ringo and William Brocius, all three who were instrumental in the maiming of Virgil Earp and the murder of Morgan Earp.

Following Behan's famous confrontation with Wyatt Earp in the Cosmopolitan Hotel, Tombstone, and then failed pursuit of Wyatt and his vendetta posse, Behan fell into another feud with his own deputy Billy Breakenridge. Breakenridge accused Behan of misappropriation of illegal monies and after an investigation Behan was shown to have set aside $5,000 from unknown sources while sheriff. While Behan escaped jail, he failed to be renominated as sheriff of Cochise County and was stripped of his rank and authority months after Wyatt left the state.



Behan was stripped of his rank soon after the Wyatt's vendetta ride

LAW AND ORDER - WILD WEST STYLE

Was there any system of justice in the American Old West?

The American frontier was huge and there was no standardised law enforcement agency in the Wild West. As such, criminals found many opportunities to rob pioneer families, while what law there was found it difficult to track them down and bring them in, let alone provide concrete evidence that would see them sentenced in court. It was this system that infamous cowboys such as Jesse James, Billy the Kid and Butch Cassidy thrived.

The result of this lawlessness and lack of authority led to many people taking the law into their own hands - as evident by Wyatt Earp's vendetta ride - with the law's apparent impotence to combat outlaws, driving them to take extreme measures. This led to a culture of feuds, bounties and vengeance killings, with rival groups taking turns to avenge each other's latest illegal act. The natural conclusion of this ramshackle tit-for-tat system of justice was that it often led to violence for mere perceived threats, rather than real acts of criminality. The end point for anyone successfully apprehended by law or outlaw was death, typically by shooting or hanging. Further, the line between legal and illegal, good and bad, justified and cruel, was blurred in the Old West, with outlaws in one state perceived as respected lawmen in the next. Sheriffs, who are often depicted in films as bastions of honour and virtue, were often ex-outlaws themselves who had gained their position through violence and threats, ruling their territory like medieval barons. It was only when the USA became developed enough to establish a true federal system of law and order in the late-19th century that crimes like horse stealing, highway robbery, duelling and cattle rustling were effectively combated.



A horse thief being hanged in the American Old West

Cruz started shouting that Wyatt had got what he wanted and he should leave him alive and send him back to Tombstone. There was only one place Wyatt was going to send Cruz – straight to hell. Drawing his pistol, he placed it to the side of the assassin's head and, punctuated only by a final scream from Cruz, pulled the trigger. A single trail of gunsmoke from his pistol rose slowly into the air. One down, three to go.

So, it had been Brocius who had orchestrated the murder. He should have known that his old enemy from the OK Corral, was the mastermind behind his family's misery. Wyatt and his posse saddled up and made straight for Brocious' old prowling ground, the Whetstone Mountains.

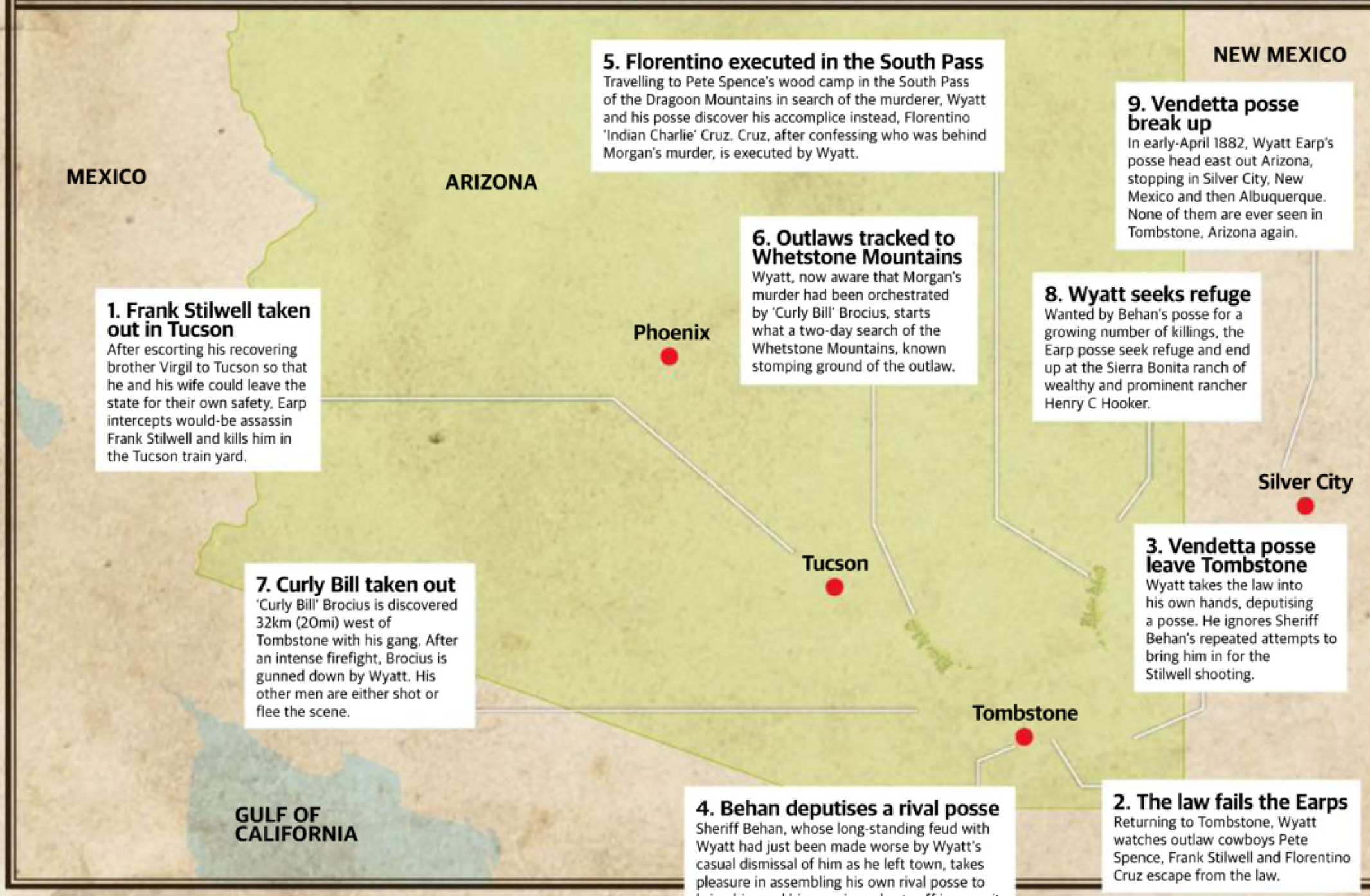
The posse searched the surrounding area for the next two days, eventually arriving at Iron Springs in the Whetstone Mountains. The area looked to be empty when the posse stumbled onto a group of cowboys cooking dinner alongside the spring. It took only a split-second for Wyatt to identify Brocius and, in a heartbeat, he dismounted from his horse, grabbed his double-barrelled shotgun



Before he became a lawman, Wyatt Earp was one of the co-owners of the Oriental Saloon

MAP OF THE VENDETTA RIDE

Follow the key events of Wyatt's vendetta ride



5. Florentino executed in the South Pass
Travelling to Pete Spence's wood camp in the South Pass of the Dragoon Mountains in search of the murderer, Wyatt and his posse discover his accomplice instead, Florentino 'Indian Charlie' Cruz. Cruz, after confessing who was behind Morgan's murder, is executed by Wyatt.

9. Vendetta posse break up
In early-April 1882, Wyatt Earp's posse head east out Arizona, stopping in Silver City, New Mexico and then Albuquerque. None of them are ever seen in Tombstone, Arizona again.

6. Outlaws tracked to Whetstone Mountains
Wyatt, now aware that Morgan's murder had been orchestrated by 'Curly Bill' Brocius, starts what a two-day search of the Whetstone Mountains, known stomping ground of the outlaw.

8. Wyatt seeks refuge
Wanted by Behan's posse for a growing number of killings, the Earp posse seek refuge and end up at the Sierra Bonita ranch of wealthy and prominent rancher Henry C Hooker.

1. Frank Stilwell taken out in Tucson
After escorting his recovering brother Virgil to Tucson so that he and his wife could leave the state for their own safety, Earp intercepts would-be assassin Frank Stilwell and kills him in the Tucson train yard.

3. Vendetta posse leave Tombstone
Wyatt takes the law into his own hands, deputising a posse. He ignores Sheriff Behan's repeated attempts to bring him in for the Stilwell shooting.

7. Curly Bill taken out
'Curly Bill' Brocius is discovered 32km (20mi) west of Tombstone with his gang. After an intense firefight, Brocius is gunned down by Wyatt. His other men are either shot or flee the scene.

4. Behan deputises a rival posse
Sheriff Behan, whose long-standing feud with Wyatt had just been made worse by Wyatt's casual dismissal of him as he left town, takes pleasure in assembling his own rival posse to bring him and his men in and sets off in pursuit.

2. The law fails the Earps
Returning to Tombstone, Wyatt watches outlaw cowboys Pete Spence, Frank Stilwell and Florentino Cruz escape from the law.



An illustration of Wyatt Earp winning a duel in Dodge City

"Drawing his pistol, he placed it to the side of the assassin's head and, punctuated only by a final scream, pulled the trigger"

and burst around a ridge and down into the men's camp with Texas Jack, Doc Holliday and McMaster hot on his heels. Wyatt walked toward Brocius, his long trench coat flapping behind him in the wind.

Panic broke loose in the camp, with the outlaws all scrambling for their weapons. Like a rattlesnake, Brocius weaved to his own shotgun and turned and fired at the advancing Wyatt, but missed the avenging town marshal. Texas Jack, who was sticking closely to Wyatt, drew his dual pistols and began firing at the outlaws. Brocius' men began firing back, rounds hitting Wyatt's coat and even Texas Jack's horse, which was killed instantly. Doc Holliday, McMaster and Johnson moved to cover and started shooting; while Texas Jack, after exhausting all the rounds in his pistols, dashed to his fallen horse in an attempt to retrieve his rifle.

During the chaos, Wyatt Earp had never taken his eyes off Brocius and calmly advanced on the killer. Time slowed and, with an unshakable purpose, Wyatt raised his shotgun, aimed directly at Brocius at point-blank range, and watched as the killer of his brother was blown in two. Seeing their leader dead, the rest of Brocius' party fled for their lives, but not before Wyatt had continued his vengeful rampage by killing Johnny Barnes with a gunshot round to the chest and wounding Milt Hicks with another shot.

The rest of Wyatt Earp's vendetta ride ran its course in the only way it could. Wanted by the law, Wyatt and his posse could not return to Tombstone. As such, after making a couple of stops at safe houses, most of his posse headed east out of Arizona, riding out of the state with the Sun on their backs. Behan never did catch them and after arriving in Albuquerque, New Mexico, they went their separate ways. Vengeance had been delivered with a efficiency and brutality that would permanently affect the lives of all the men involved and cement their reputation as legendary figures. Justice - Wild West style - had been served.

10 DEADLIEST GUNSLINGERS of the WEST



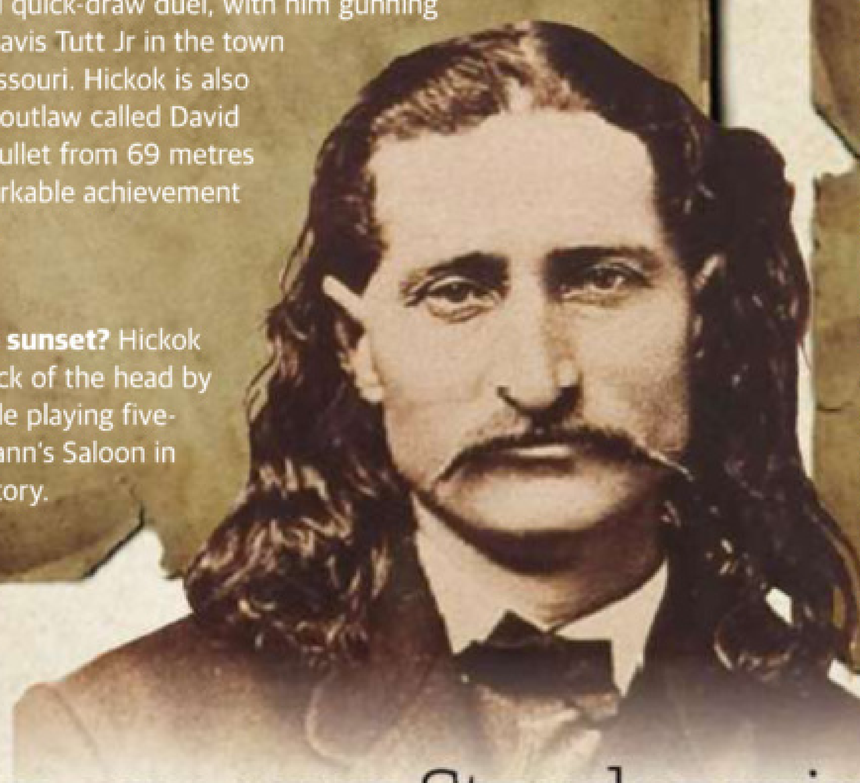
JAMES 'WILD BILL' HICKOK

1837-1876

Wild Bill Hickok – real name James Butler Hickok – was the best sharpshooter and gunfighter of his day. Famously, Hickok was involved in the first-ever recorded quick-draw duel, with him gunning down a gambler called Davis Tutt Jr in the town square of Springfield, Missouri. Hickok is also recorded as shooting an outlaw called David McCanles with a single bullet from 69 metres (225 feet) away – a remarkable achievement with pistols of that time.

KILLS: 36

Did he ride off into the sunset? Hickok was shot through the back of the head by gambler Jack McCall while playing five-card draw at Nuttal & Mann's Saloon in Deadwood, Dakota Territory.





"Within one year Stoudenmire had killed six men in shoot-outs and executed a would-be assassin"

BILLY THE KID

1859-1881

The gunslinger – real name William H Bonney – killed many men during his short lifetime, with many saying it was 21, one kill for each year of his life. Often depicted as a bloodthirsty raving killer of a man, surviving testimony from people who knew him said in reality he just repeatedly ended up on the wrong side of the tracks, killing other men who were worse than himself. Regardless, due to his excellent marksmanship and wily nature, Billy became infamous across the USA, something only exacerbated by a daring escape from jail and years spent on the run.

KILLS: 15-26

Did he ride off into the sunset? Bonney was shot dead by Sheriff Pat Garrett on 14 July 1881.

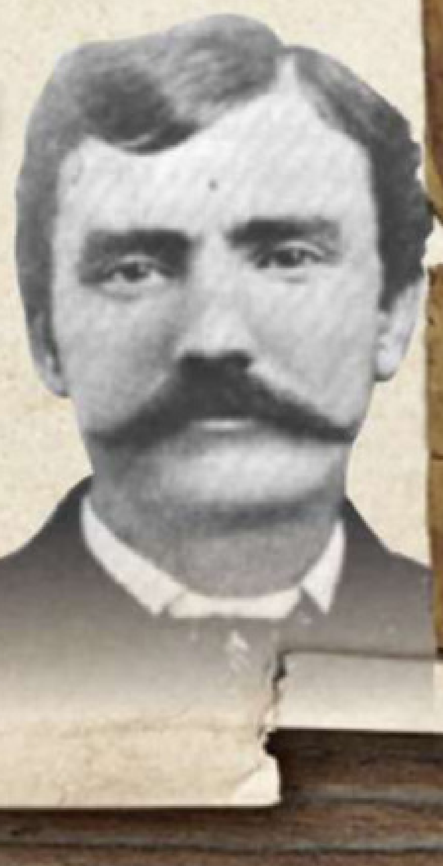
JOHN WESLEY HARDIN

1853-1895

Hardin had his first kill registered at the tender age of 15 and his life consisted of a series of run-ins with outlaws and lawmen alike. While Hardin was known as a good shot, it was his cunning in combat that earned him a deadly reputation, often killing men after confrontations in cold-blooded, unseen ways. His most famous kill was Sheriff John Helms on 1 August 1873. Hardin was eventually captured and spent 17 years in Huntsville Prison before being released on 17 February 1894.

KILLS: 27-42

Did he ride off into the sunset? Hardin was shot through the back of the head in the Acme Saloon, Texas, by lawman John Selman Sr on 19 August 1895.



KING FISHER

1854-1884

Fisher was a celebrated gunslinger, racking up double-digit kills by the age of 30. He was known to carry twin ivory-handled pistols and to dress in bright-coloured clothes. His most memorable trait, though, was his brutality in combat. The most famous example of this was in his fight with a rival bunch of Mexican cowboys, clubbing one to death with a branding iron, outdrawing and shooting another and then executing the remaining two.

KILLS: 14

Did he ride off into the sunset? Fisher was shot 13 times at a theatre in San Antonio, Texas, in a revenge killing.



TOM HORN

1860-1903

Horn was at one time a lawman, scout, soldier, hired gunman, assassin and outlaw, fluidly shifting from one side of the law to the other. During his eventful life, Horn reportedly garnered fame for his tracking abilities, bringing many outlaws to justice and then, once his appetite for blood became too problematic – he was linked to the unlawful murder of 17 people – he had to turn to mercenary work, fulfilling contract killings with brutal efficiency. His legacy of murder only came to a close when he was captured after his killing of a 14-year-old boy in 1901.

KILLS: 35-50

Did he ride off into the sunset? Horn was captured, tried and hanged in Cheyenne, Wyoming, on 20 November 1903.



JESSE JAMES

1847-1882

Along with his brother Frank, Jesse led a gang that robbed banks, trains and stagecoaches. Before turning to crime, Jesse had been a guerilla fighter in the Confederate Army, but when the Union triumphed in the American Civil War, he was left disenchanted. James famously shot a clerk while holding up the Daviess County Savings Association bank in Gallatin, Missouri, living permanently on the run along with his gang from the event until his death. After James' death rumours spread that he had survived, but there is no evidence to suggest this was true. Frank James, on the other hand, slipped the noose, living to the age of 72 and dying years later in 1915.

KILLS: 1-5

Did he ride off into the sunset? James was shot through the back of the head by fellow outlaw Robert Ford – who hoped to cash in on his bounty – on 3 April 1882.



CHEROKEE BILL

1876-1896

The outlaw actually called Crawford Goldsby was known for his fast and itchy trigger finger. In a period of two years from the age of 18, Bill along with his gang robbed, pillaged, maimed and killed anyone who stood in their way, with Goldsby earning the reputation of one of the meanest outlaws of the Old West. Goldsby even shot and killed his own brother-in-law Mose Brown in an argument over a simple bunch of hogs. Despite the terror he inflicted, two years later he was caught and imprisoned, later going on to hang for his various crimes.

KILLS: 7

Did he ride off into the sunset? At the age of just 20, Goldsby was hanged as a convicted murderer at Fort Smith, Arkansas.

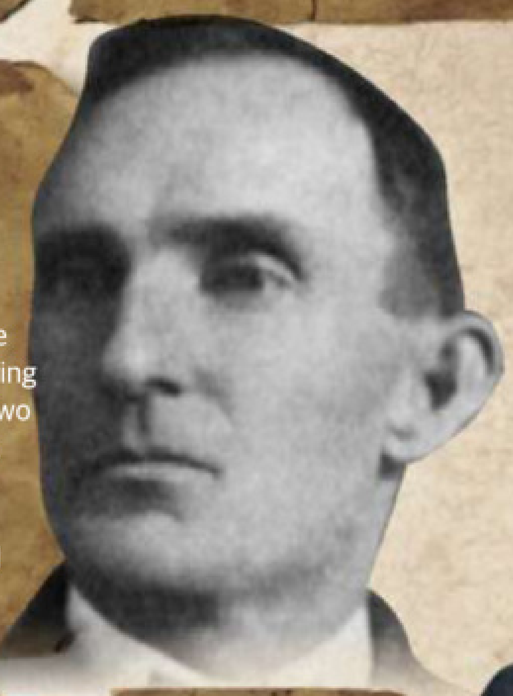
JIM 'KILLER' MILLER

1866-1909

Legend has it that Miller survived more duels than any other person. The most famous duel was with Pecos Sheriff George A 'Bud' Frazer, where Miller was set on by Frazer and shot four times in the chest. He gang rushed him to a doctor where it was revealed he had been wearing a steel plate under his clothes across his chest, which saved his life. Two years later, he tracked Frazer down and executed him with a shotgun.

KILLS: 14

Did he ride off into the sunset? Miller was dragged from prison and hanged by a lynch mob on 19 April 1909.



ROBERT CLAY ALLISON

1840-1887

While Allison did not rack up the largest body count in the Old West, the way in which he killed was brutal. Allison cut the head off a man and displayed it on a pole outside a saloon, hung another publicly after gunning him down over a minor disagreement and executed many others with point-blank headshots. On 7 January 1874, Allison accepted an invitation to eat with a known gunman called Chunk Colbert, despite knowing that Colbert was trying to kill him. While eating the meal, Colbert tried to draw on Allison, however he was too slow and shot through the head by Clay.

KILLS: 6

Did he ride off into the sunset? Allison fell from a wagon and broke his neck on 3 July 1887.



DALLAS STOUDENMIRE

1845-1882

Stoudenmire was one of the most feared gunslingers of his day, with him ruling the rough and violent city of El Paso, Texas, with an iron fist. Shortly after arriving in El Paso, Stoudenmire would be involved in one of the most famous gunfights of the American Old West – the Four Dead in Five Seconds shoot-out. Within one year Stoudenmire had killed six men in shoot-outs and executed a would-be assassin – the latter sent to hell with eight gunshot wounds.

KILLS: 10

Did he ride off into the sunset? His luck ran out in 1882 when he was shot to death in a shoot-out.



What were the Frontier's deadliest shoot-outs? **Find out at...**

historyanswers.co.uk

© Joe Cummings, Corbis, Peter Scott/The Art Agency/Thinkstock, Map of Arizona by FreeWebtorMaps.com

10 GREATEST IMPOSTORS

Whether duping others for money, a crown, prestige or simply for an adrenaline ride, meet the impostors that have made their own specific mark on history

Written by David Crookes

The trajectory of people's lives can take them to places they would never have dreamed possible. For most, it's about hard work, building up a reputation and maintaining it, but others take a different path; for them it's about concocting a story that puts them into a position they would otherwise never have held. It's a short cut to success, to infamy or, in some cases, both. Throughout history, there have been people whose face value has been at odds with who they really are. By telling spectacular lies, they have been able to fool others into believing they are higher in social standing than their background and qualifications would, on closer inspection, prove them to be. In becoming someone else, in pretending to be something they are not, they can garner sympathy and attention. They can also pull of some spectacular crimes.

Meet the ten greatest impostors: the pretenders who have created the biggest stir in the most audacious of manners. The people presented here make up only a very small percentage of fakers, but all have a captivating story to tell. They include fraudsters who have claimed to have royal heritage. There are men who have acted on greed; women who have been well-served and pampered because of their imaginary tales. Their lies have led them to situations that threatened to get out of control. A few have even appeared to believe their own stories and some have become the subject of Hollywood films.

What they have also done is alter the course of history in some way. We'll look at how Ferdinand Demara saved 13 lives; how Frank Abagnale was able to use his experience of fraud to help the US government tackle the problem of scam artists; how Anna Anderson and Lambert Simnel tried to change the future direction of Russia and England. The impostor Grigory Otrepyev succeeded in doing this in Russia.

By playing on trust, they have sought to change the order of their own or the wider world. They also threaten to make life more difficult for historians. If Lambert Simnel had not been unmasked as an imposter, it would have muddied the waters over the identity of the real Earl of Warwick. Let us guide you through those impostors that though cunning, audacity and outright gall have pretended to be someone else for financial reward, to rule a country or to alter the course of history itself.

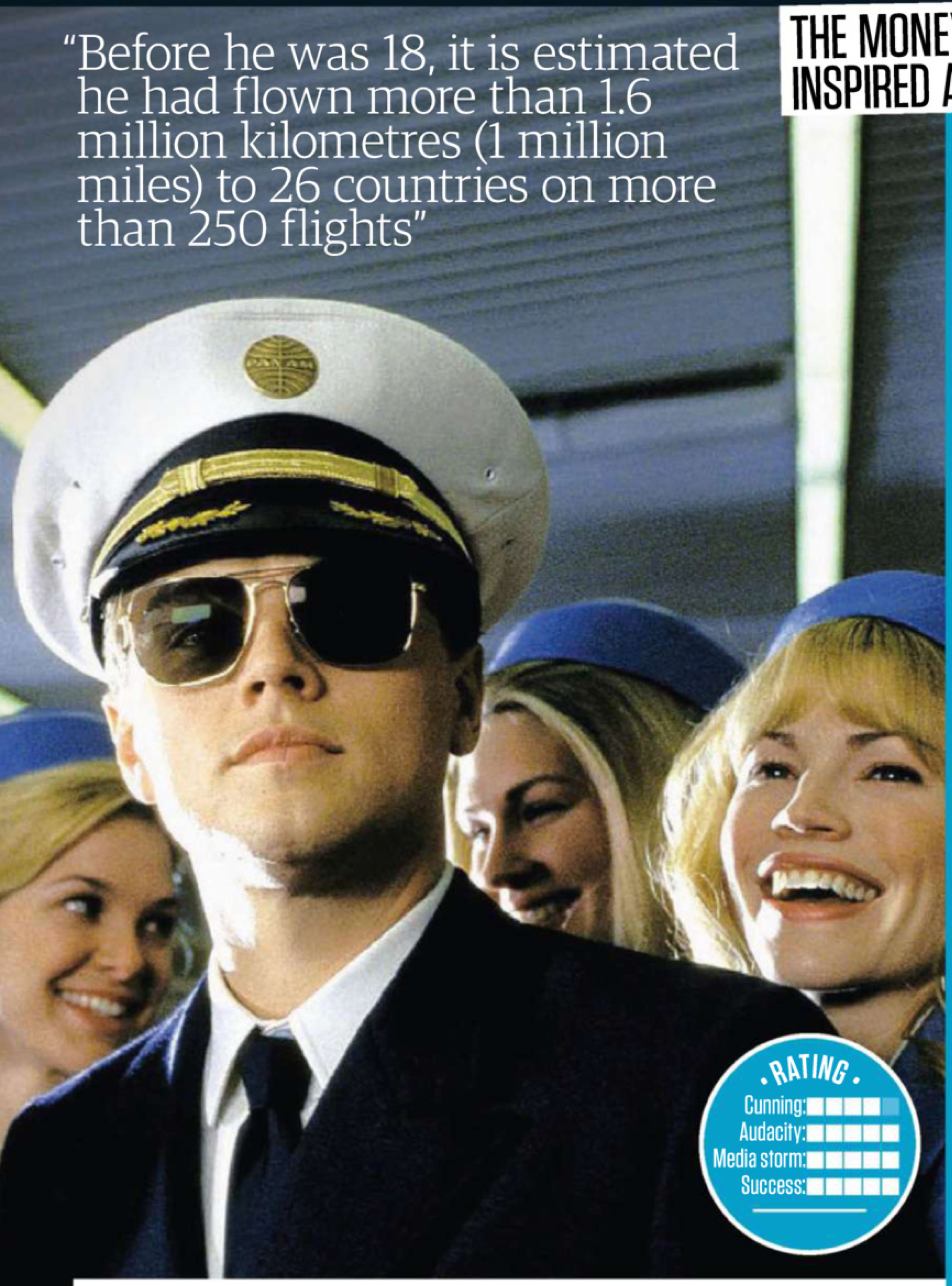


Frank Abagnale's story was adapted into the film *Catch Me If You Can*, starring Leonardo DiCaprio

Frank Abagnale posed as a pilot, doctor and lawyer

THE MONEY FORGER AND PILOT WHO INSPIRED A HOLLYWOOD BLOCKBUSTER

"Before he was 18, it is estimated he had flown more than 1.6 million kilometres (1 million miles) to 26 countries on more than 250 flights"



Frank Abagnale

American, 1948

During Frank Abagnale's childhood, his father became thousands of dollars poorer thanks to a credit card scam his son had pulled. Leaving home at 16, Frank continued to break the law, cashing personal cheques despite having an overdrawn account.

He figured cashiers would eventually grow suspicious unless he looked respectable so, using fake ID, called Pan American World Airways and told the company he was one of their employees. In claiming he had lost his pilot's uniform and asking for a replacement, it wasn't long before he was given a new one.

With a forged pilots license and identification, Abagnale immersed himself in his new persona, finding out as much as he could about the process of flying to appear more genuine. At first, he pretended he was conducting student research into Pan Am and he later dated stewardesses. He became so convincing that he was able to persuade other pilots to let him ride on their planes to far-flung destinations for free during the time he wasn't "working." Before he was 18, it is estimated he had flown more than 1.6 million kilometres (1 million miles) to 26 countries on more than 250 flights.

Before long, Pan Am discovered the truth about his pilot credentials and Abagnale was forced to leave, but this didn't put an end to his games, as he became a doctor for 11 months using the name 'Frank Williams.' Again, he buried his head in books to learn more about his 'profession' and he was promoted to a supervisor job on the hospital night shift. He eventually left when a nurse said there was a "blue baby" on the ward and he didn't realise it meant the baby was close to dying of oxygen deprivation.

His experience at the hospital prompted him to take less of a life-or-death approach to work. He became a sociology teaching assistant at Brigham Young University and posed as 'Robert Black' to get a job as an attorney, passing the Louisiana Bar exam by forging a Harvard University law transcript. He left for France where he chalked up more than $300,000 by scamming French banks and, in 1969, at the age of 21, he was arrested and jailed for a year, reduced to six months, but spent it in squalid conditions in Perpignan's prison.

Abagnale ended up being sentenced for 12 years in prison for multiple counts of forgery in America. Released just five years into his sentence, the US government asked him to help them investigate fraud and scams. In 2002, Leonardo DiCaprio played Abagnale in the film *Catch Me If You Can*.

THE GOLDEN AGE OF AVIATION

Abagnale's crimes took place at a time when air travel for the masses was becoming more commonplace and the period of the 1950s and 1960s are often referred to as the glory days of flight travel. Passengers enjoyed impeccable service and easy security passage, and flight was beginning to be more affordable for the working man but priced high enough to remain a luxury purchase. Air travel in this period still had an air of mystique about it; to be a pilot was something to aspire to.

This golden age arose from a crucial period between the world wars where technology came forward by leaps and bounds and the aviation industry became very efficient. There were great innovations such as the Ford Tri-Motor and wonderful watershed moments, including the first nonstop solo flight across the Atlantic in 1927 by Charles Lindbergh. The planes also became increasingly powerful. In the 1930s, the jet engine began was, a crucial step forward for flight.

AGED JUST TEN, HIS IDENTITY WAS FAKED TO TRY AND GRAB THE ENGLISH CROWN

Lambert Simnel

English, 1477-1535

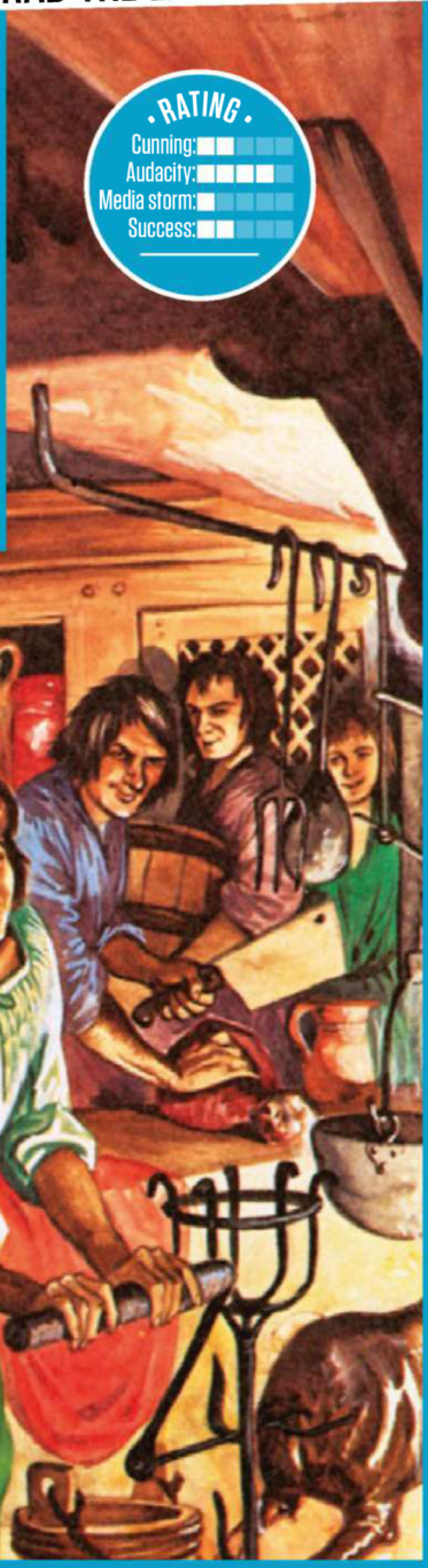
Henry VII became King of England after seizing the crown on 22 August 1485. He had defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. It bred a great deal of resentment among the losing party and sparked a Yorkist rebellion, organised by John de la Pole, the Earl of Lincoln.

At that point, Lambert Simnel was an innocuous ten-year-old son of an Oxford joiner. But a priest called Richard Symonds believed he resembled the two sons of Edward IV, both of whom had disappeared at the time Richard III took the throne. Although they were possibly murdered, rumours persisted they were still alive and so the intention was for Simnel to be passed off as one of those sons, Richard of York.

Symonds' plan changed when he heard false rumours that the Earl of Warwick had died in the Tower of London. He figured he could pass Simnel off as Warwick instead so took him to Ireland, where he was crowned as King Edward VI in 1487. Henry VII was astonished and angry. He paraded the real Earl of Warwick through London's streets to show that Simnel was an impostor but it seemed to do little good.

Edward IV's daughter and an enemy of Henry, the Duchess of Burgundy, sent troops to Ireland to bolster Simnel and Symonds' claim and the Earl of Lincoln moved to Ireland. Feeling he could defeat the English king, Lincoln went with his army to Furness in Lancashire.

He travelled south and fought with the Lancastrian army in the Battle of Stoke Field on 16 June 1487. But the Yorkist army was defeated, Lincoln killed in the fight and the Tudor dynasty was established. Thankfully, he was lenient on Simnel, who was eventually pardoned and given a job in the royal kitchen.



THE PRINCES IN THE TOWER

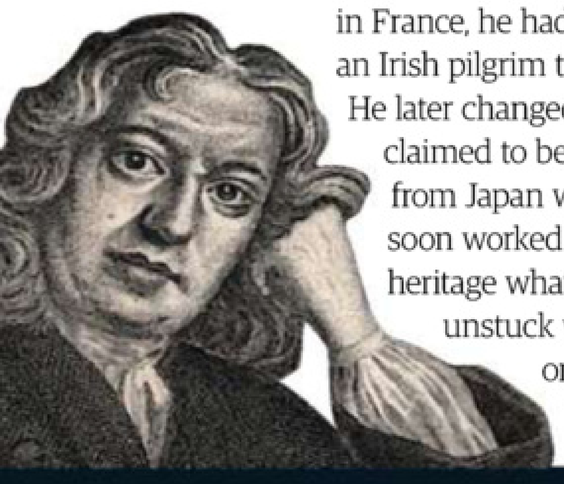
Edward V of England and Richard Shrewsbury were the last two surviving sons of Edward IV of England. Their protector and uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester sent them to the Tower of London when they were 12 and nine years old, supposedly before Edward's coronation. The Lord Protector took the throne for himself and became Richard III. The two boys disappeared around 1483 and the assumption was that they had been murdered. With rumours abounding that they were still alive, it paved the way for Richard Symonds to attempt to pass Lambert Simnel off as first Richard, Duke of York then the Earl of Warwick.

THE MAN WHO CLAIMED TO BE MADE IN TAIWAN

George Psalmanazar

French, 1679-1763

George Psalmanazar's claim to fame was to be the first Formosan to visit Europe (that is, the first person from what is now known as the island of Taiwan). In fact, he had never set foot in Asia.



It wasn't his first lie either. While in France, he had pretended he was an Irish pilgrim travelling to Rome. He later changed his story and claimed to be a Catholic convert from Japan when the French soon worked out he had no Irish heritage whatsoever. His ruse came unstuck when he was tested on his Japanese and was found wanting.

He learned from this and decided to assume the identity of someone from a land he believed nobody would be familiar with. He spoke an invented language, worshipped the Sun and Moon and followed a foreign calendar.

In England, he became known among people eager to hear more about the exotic land. He even wrote a book describing Formosa but he'd culled information from various works and embellished it. Anyone reading his work would believe Formosans wandered around naked, munched on serpents and ate their wives if they strayed.

He admitted making up his stories when he wrote his memoirs, although by then he had become a respected theological essayist.

RATING

Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:



HE SAVED LIVES AS A DOCTOR DURING A WAR BUT HAD NO MEDICAL TRAINING

Ferdinand Waldo Demara Jr

American, 1921-1982

As far as those who met him were concerned, Ferdinand Waldo Demara had impressive credentials. A one-man who's who, he was, at various points in his life, a surgeon, teacher, Navy officer, assistant prison warden, hospital orderly, lawyer, editor and a cancer researcher. He was a Trappist and Benedictine monk as well. To land these roles he made up his identity according to whatever situation he put himself in, often borrowing the personas of living people. Demara would forge transcripts and documents as he went about impersonating others and earned the nickname 'the Great Impostor'. He managed to excel in most of the jobs he secured, evaded capture and those who knew him would remark on his high IQ and photographic memory.



His most audacious deception would prove to be his undoing. During the Korean War, he assumed the identity of Canadian doctor Joseph Cyr, and in 1951 he worked on the destroyer Cayuga for several months. He performed surgery on soldiers with the aid of a medical textbook, even going as far as extracting a bullet from a man's chest in a major operation. He saved 13 lives and was hailed a hero but subsequent press coverage unmasked him as the impostor he was. Demara's story was so mind-boggling that he was impersonated himself by actor Tony Curtis in the film *The Great Impostor*.

THE KOREAN WAR

After WWII ended in 1945, Korea was split into two. The North fell under Stalinist, Soviet-backed rule led by Kim Il-sung, while the South had a right-wing government backed by the USA. The North ordered an invasion of the South on 25 June 1950 in an attempt to unify the country and reached the outskirts of Seoul. USA, with the UN's backing, stepped in and sent troops to help push the invading army back.

Immediate progress was made and by April 1951 Seoul was safe. North Korean cities and industrial heartlands were bombed, North Korean boats were sunk and even Chinese backing didn't help. Fighting continued until 27 July 1953 with the signing of an armistice agreement that established the Demilitarised Zone. To this day, no official peace treaty between the two countries has been signed, so they are still technically at war.



RATING

Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:

"Otrepyev was one of three impostors who claimed to be Ivan the Terrible's youngest son"

HE ASSUMED THE ROLE OF IVAN THE TERRIBLE'S SON AND BECAME TSAR

Grigory Otrepyev Russian, 1581-1606

When Ivan the Terrible's son, tsarevitch Dmitriy Ivanovich, died at the age of eight in 1591, it sparked a violent riot amid claims he had been murdered. However, rumours began to circulate that someone else had been killed by mistake and that the real Dmitriy had escaped. It opened up the possibility for impostors to step forward.

Grigory Otrepyev was only one of a total of three impostors who claimed to be Ivan the Terrible's youngest son. He assumed the role on 21 July 1605 after assembling an army and fighting two battles and became known as False Dmitriy I, succeeding in displacing Feodor II of Russia in a palace coup to become the new Tsar of Russia.

Accepted because he appeared to resemble the tsarevitch, he became Tsar for just under a year during what became known as the Time of Troubles - the period following the death of the last Russian Tsar of the Rurik Dynasty in 1598 and the establishment of the Romanov Dynasty in 1613. His undoing was to try to convert Russia to Catholicism, rumours of which sparked an uprising and his death in the Kremlin on 17 May 1606.



Grigory Otrepyev managed to become Tsar of Russia based on his likeness to Ivan the Terrible's son

THE SERVANT GIRL WHO BECAME A PRINCESS

Mary Baker English, 1791-1864

Wearing exotic clothes and speaking a foreign language, a young woman was found wandering the streets near Bristol in 1817 who said her name was Princess Caraboo. The local authorities locked her up, believing she was a beggar.

While in prison, she claimed she had been captured by pirates but had somehow managed to escape from their ship in the Bristol Channel and swim to shore in the UK. She also declared that she was a princess and had come from the island of Jevasu in the Indian Ocean. Given her unconventional ways, she was widely believed and, upon her release, her behaviour quickly secured her the status of a local celebrity.

She swam naked and was handy with a bow and arrow. She called pineapples "ananas" and said they were the fruit of her homeland. She drank tea, but only after praying with one hand over her eyes. She didn't want the comfort of a bed, preferring the floor instead. Her portrait was painted and used in the *Bristol Journal*, which was her undoing; she was spotted by a boarding-house keeper who recognised her as Mary Baker, a cobbler's daughter from Devon. Having found herself homeless and fed up of being a servant girl, she had invented her own language and story.



RATING
Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:

THE MAN WHO SOLD THE EIFFEL TOWER – TWICE

Victor Lustig

Austro-Hungarian 1890-1947

Victor Lustig was a notorious con artist who managed to sell France's most prized possession: the gleaming Eiffel Tower at the heart of Paris. This wasn't enough for him though and, displaying amazing audacity, he tried to sell it a second time.

In 1925, Czechoslovakian-born Lustig noticed that the Eiffel Tower, which had been erected in 1889, was costing a fortune for post-war France to maintain. So he invited five scrap-metal dealers to visit him and pretended to be the deputy director-general of the Ministère de Postes et Télégraphes. Offering to sell the Tower to one of them and urging his assembled team to keep quiet to avoid a public outcry, Lustig pinned his hopes on one man in particular – the upstart André Poisson who was desperate for kudos in a city in which he felt sidelined. Poisson handed over a bag of cash and went to collect his 7,000 tons of steel. But the authorities said they knew nothing about the deal and Poisson was too embarrassed to inform the police about the con.

Buoyed by his success, Lustig, who had taken a train to Vienna, returned a few weeks later to try the trick on another group of scrap dealers. This time, however, the victim went to the police and Lustig only just managed to get away before he was arrested.



RATING
Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:



THE BUILDING OF THE EIFFEL TOWER

Named after its engineer Gustave Eiffel, the Eiffel Tower was completed in Paris in 1889 as the grand entrance to the World's Fair being held that year. The proposal to erect it wasn't entirely popular – architects and members of Paris' arts circles objected on artistic grounds – but once it had been built, the 300-metre (980-foot) tall iron-lattice structure (it is now 324 metres (1,063 feet) tall, thanks to the addition of an antenna in 1957) won many of them over. Five years in the planning and designed by Stephen Sauvestre, it was the tallest man-made structure in the world and remained so until 1930.

THE DOWN ON HIS LUCK SOLDIER WHO STAGED AN INCREDIBLE ROBBERY

Wilhelm Voigt German, 1849-1922

An unemployed German shoemaker bought bits of a military captain's uniform from various second-hand stores and engaged in a stunt so audacious that the British seized on it as an example of German obedience. Voigt visited a local army barracks on 16 October 1906, ordering a sergeant and four grenadiers to follow him. They did.

Gathering six more soldiers before dismissing the sergeant, he took his newfound troops on a train to Köpenick where they marched into the town hall. He placed the leader and the treasurer of the town's authority under arrest and ordered the police to care for law and order. They were to stop all calls to Berlin at the local post office too.

The next part of his plan was astonishing: he succeeded in politely ordering the treasurer to hand over 4,002 marks. With the grenadiers taking the arrested men to Berlin for questioning and the remainder standing guard for 30 minutes, he went to the train station, removed his uniform, donned civilian clothes and left with the money. It didn't take long for the law to catch up with him, though, and he was sentenced to four years in jail, eventually serving two. Kaiser Wilhelm II pardoned him in 1908 and Voigt became a celebrity, going on to re-enact his daring stunt on stage.



• RATING •
Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:

"He succeeded in politely ordering the treasurer to hand over 4,002 marks"

HE SOLD SHARES IN POYAIS – A COUNTRY THAT DIDN'T EXIST

Gregor MacGregor
Scottish, 1786-1845

MacGregor pulled off one of the most astounding cons of all time when, in 1820, the soldier returned to London, fresh from battling against the independence movements in South America, and told amazing tales of a brand new country – one that, it transpired, he had completely made up.



One of the fake bonds MacGregor issued in the name of Poyais


MacGregor even sent hopeful workers on fatal journeys to the fictional land

Telling anyone that would listen that he had been made the prince of a great new land called Poyais, he encouraged people to put their savings into bonds. This, he claimed, would help to fund the mining of Poyais' abundance of natural resources. It proved rather easy for him to con people not only into handing over their cash but to even consider emigrating to Poyais, which he claimed was located near the Black River, in what is today known as Honduras. He was helped that Britain was in a buoyant financial state at the time, driven by the Industrial Revolution which was making many people rich and providing stable work. Interest rates were falling so profit-hungry investors were looking abroad for better returns.

MacGregor struck at the right time. He offered Poyais government bonds that he said carried an interest rate of six per cent – twice that being offered by the British government.

Impressing those looking to lend money with lavish banquets befitting a prince, he turned the heads of government ministers and dignitaries and raised hundreds of thousands of pounds over many years. He sent hundreds of settlers intent on emigrating to Poyais on ships to see his land knowing that the two-month, one-way journey would be a journey to hell. So it proved: when the settlers arrived, they were shocked at the conditions they encountered with no accommodation, no roads and not even a port to dock in. Disease and in-fighting ravished the settlers and many died.

Before the truth caught up with him, MacGregor was in France continuing his scheme and now promoting himself as Poyais' head of state. Again, he raised great amounts of money and even though he was eventually put on trial in France, he was acquitted. When he returned to London, he carried on the scam and continued doing so in a lesser form at least until 1837. In 1839, he moved to Venezuela and died in 1845 in Caracas.

• RATING •
Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:



THE GIRL WHO CLAIMED TO BE THE DAUGHTER OF RUSSIA'S LAST TSAR



Anna Anderson

Polish, 1896-1984

As a young woman, Anna Anderson tried to end her own life in 1920 by jumping from a bridge into the Landwehr Canal in Berlin. She was rescued but refused to divulge her name so, having been sent to a mental hospital, she was given the name Miss Unknown. Two years later, she claimed that she was the Grand Duchess Anastasia of Russia.

This was a surprising declaration. In July 1918, Anastasia was presumed to have been shot dead by Bolshevik revolutionaries along with other members of the exiled royal family and their staff. In claiming to be the Tsar's youngest daughter and telling the world that she had been rescued and taken to the safety of Romania, it meant she was heiress to the Romanov line.

Relatives of Anastasia dismissed the story and called Anderson an impostor. It didn't stop media speculation, though, and believers would point to the pair's similarities, such as the same congenital foot deformity. Anderson was said to have had scarring on her body, which was taken as evidence of the wounds inflicted upon her.

A private investigation in 1927 suggested Anderson was actually a Polish factory worker called Franziska Schanzkowska. Anderson's stance was unwavering, however, and she continued to protest that she was Anastasia right up until her death. It was only in the 1990s, when the bodies of the Tsar, his empress and their five children were found, that the myth was debunked. DNA taken from the Russian royal family and from Anderson proved there was no match between her and the Tsar.

THE LAST RUSSIAN TSAR

Born on 18 May 1868 near St Petersburg, Nikolai Aleksandrovich Romanov succeeded his father, Tsar Alexander III in 1894, marrying Princess Alexandra of Hasse-Darmstadt in the same year. They went on to have four daughters and a son. As one of the weaker Tsars, he struggled with the power he had been handed and made mistakes. His country ended up in a war with Japan in 1904 after expansionist plans saw Russia move into Manchuria. Defeat sparked mass riots and strikes and opinion began to turn against the Tsar.

Having established a parliament and a constitution in a bid to keep the peace, he partnered with France and Britain in WWI but his nation suffered heavy losses. With poverty hitting the Russian people hard and uprisings in St Petersburg (which had been renamed Petrograd in 1914), Nicholas was effectively pushed into abdicating. He and his family were imprisoned and the Bolsheviks executed them, the group led by one Vladimir Lenin who would go onto lead the country through one of its most tumultuous periods.

RATING

Cunning:
Audacity:
Media storm:
Success:

THE THREE WORST IMPOSTORS

JOICE HETH

Attempted crime: Pretending to be the nurse of the first US president, George Washington



Heth did not make the claims herself, rather it was American showman and businessman Phineas Taylor Barnum, founder of the Barnum and Bailey Circus. He had bought Heth and advertised her as the slave of Augustine Washington, General Washington's father, claiming she was the first person to put clothes on him. What's more, in exhibiting her in 1835, he said she was 161 years old. Barnum admitted the hoax but not until a postmortem established that, at the time of her death, in 1836, she was most likely no older than 80.

POPE JOAN

Attempted crime: Concealing her gender



Although modern religious scholars say the story is fictitious, Pope Joan was said to have ruled for a couple of years between 853 CE and 855 CE, despite being a woman. Pretending to be a man, the legend says she was travelling on horseback to the Lateran from St Peter's in the Vatican when she suddenly stopped and gave birth to a child, understandably shocking all of those accompanying her. There is no evidence that Pope Joan existed, though, and the persistent legend was declared untrue in 1601 by Pope Clement VIII. Nevertheless, it spawned a 1972 film called *Pope Joan*.

DAVID HAMPTON

Attempted crime: Masquerading as the son of Sidney Poitier



Claiming to have been cast aside by Oscar-winning actor Sidney Poitier who he claimed was his father, Hamilton managed to rub shoulders with some of America's most influential people, such as fashion designer Calvin Klein. He used his alleged link to ask for money and help. One victim was Osborn Elliot, dean at the Columbia School of Journalism, who found Hamilton in bed with a man he had smuggled into the dean's home. With his lies quickly unravelling, Hamilton was ordered by a court to repay $4,500 (£2,700) to those he had duped.

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THE MILITANT BATTLE FOR WOMEN'S RIGHTS

How the fight for women's rights evolved from peaceful demonstrations to increasingly violent actions as the suffragettes battled to be given a voice

Written by Jonathan Hatfull

On 4 June 1913, the king's horse was at the Tattenham Corner of the Epsom Racecourse, third from last in the flat-sprint race. As it rounded the corner, its huge limbs pumping back and forth like a piston, a woman ducked under the spectators' barrier and darted onto the middle of the track, directly into the horse's path. Her name was Emily Wilding Davison and her death would be the latest outrage in an ever-more violent struggle for women's rights.

The actions of the lone suffragette would create totally opposed but equally emotional points of view. Newspapers vilified her and hate mail was sent to the hospital where she remained in a coma for four days before passing. Meanwhile, Christabel Pankhurst, living in Paris to avoid arrest, hailed Davison as, "a soldier fallen in a war of freedom." A tremendous funeral procession was arranged that used the religious-tinged language that Davison had so often used to describe her efforts. This was no ordinary struggle; this was a war, a crusade.

The fight for women's suffrage had begun decades before Davison became the movement's martyr. The issue had been first raised in Parliament to general disdain in 1832, but it had gathered momentum in the early years of the 20th century. Organisations sprang up all over the country, but disapproval also accompanied the movement, with many women believing that these suffragettes were either going too far or were simply misguided. One of these women called Buckingham Palace home. In 1870, Queen Victoria wrote:

"The Queen is most anxious to enlist everyone who can speak or write to join in checking this mad wicked folly of 'Women's Rights', with all its attendant horrors, on which her poor sex is bent, forgetting every sense of womanly feeling and propriety - God created men and women different - then let them remain each in their own position - Woman would become the most hateful, heartless, and disgusting of human beings were she allowed to unsex herself; and where would be the protection which man was intended to give to the weaker sex?"

In spite of the Queen's anxiety, a united front was formed when the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS) formed in 1897, with the formidable Millicent Garrett Fawcett at its head. Committed to peaceful protest, Fawcett worked tirelessly for decades at the head of the NUWSS. She began speaking on the subject of women's suffrage in the late 1860s and steadily rose to a position of authority. However, by the late 1880s there was a clear division between Fawcett and the woman who would eventually lead the militant front: Emmeline Pankhurst.

Together with her daughters Christabel, Sylvia and Adela, Emmeline Pankhurst would be the driving force of the militant suffragettes, sometimes working in tandem with the more peaceful suffragists but often deeply opposed to them. Driven and relentless, her involvement with the suffragist movement began in the 1880s and she quickly graduated from hosting gatherings at her home to founding



the Women's Franchise League in 1889. She and her husband Richard campaigned with the Independent Labour Party and After Richard's death in 1898 from stomach ulcers, Emmeline threw herself completely into the cause.

Emmeline Pankhurst was less concerned with hearts and minds than with grabbing the British people's attention by any means necessary. At first, she wanted to work with the Independent Labour Party (ILP), but it became clear the party was not willing to take the risks needed. This setback only made her more determined than ever, though, and on 10 October 1903 she created the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU). Their motto was "Deeds not words." Time would prove just how much to heart they took this motto.



British suffragettes became increasingly visible in the years leading up to WWI

First militant step

On 2 February 1904, Christabel Pankhurst entered the Free Trade Hall in Manchester where Liberal MP Winston Churchill was due to speak. When she asked for an amendment on women's suffrage, she was dismissed. Pankhurst wrote that she considered this "The first militant step - the hardest to me, because it was the first." Churchill would be persistently targeted by the suffragettes, who went so far as to write a manifesto opposing him. The man who would lead Europe to victory in WWII would prove to be a consistent thorn in their side.

Christabel Pankhurst would be as vital and fierce a part of the suffragette movement as her mother. She took her first militant step by attending another Free Trade Hall meeting in 1905, this time with her devoted fellow suffragette, the deceptively diminutive Annie Kenney. Pankhurst and Kenney were both ejected from the meeting by an outraged crowd and were arrested for assaulting police officers. They admitted the charge, explained their cause and refused to pay their fine. They were promptly sent to prison and the refusal to take any option other than imprisonment became a feature of successive suffragette trials. They demanded the same rights as political prisoners, specifically to be housed in the first division cells, but were refused.

Nationwide activities were organised from the WSPU's headquarters in London, all aimed at creating a very public spectacle. In 1906, ten women were arrested after attempting to enter the Houses of Parliament. When the WSPU members were released from prison, Millicent Garrett Fawcett held a banquet in their honour at the Savoy Hotel. At this time, much of the WSPU and NUWSS' efforts were spent on demonstrating the sheer number of people who felt passionately about the issue.

When signed petitions had proved to accomplish little, marches and parades were organised, including the NUWSS' 'Mud March' in February 1907, in which over 3,000 women walked from Hyde Park to Exeter Hall. The government's response was to get these women off the streets and out of sight as quickly as possible, often with force. The brutal tactics used in response to peaceful demonstrations would stoke the fires of resentment.

Although Fawcett admired their zeal, Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst's unwavering belief in their own decisions meant that the WSPU was drifting further apart from the NUWSS. By 1907, she and Christabel announced

WHAT WAS THE WSPU?

- The Woman's Social and Political Union was founded at the Pankhurst home on 10 October 1903.
- It was founded to campaign for votes for women.
- Their motto was "Deeds, not words."
- They initially tried to work within the political system.
- From 1905, they set out to shock with public displays.
- Their only concern was suffrage and not a broader campaign for rights, leading to splits in the group.


Kentish Women's Social and Political Union,
176, FINCHLEY ROAD, N.W.

WINDOW BREAKING
AND
INCITEMENT
TO
MUTINY.

For Breaking Windows as a Political protest, Women are now in H.M. Gaols serving sentences of
Four and Six months imprisonment.

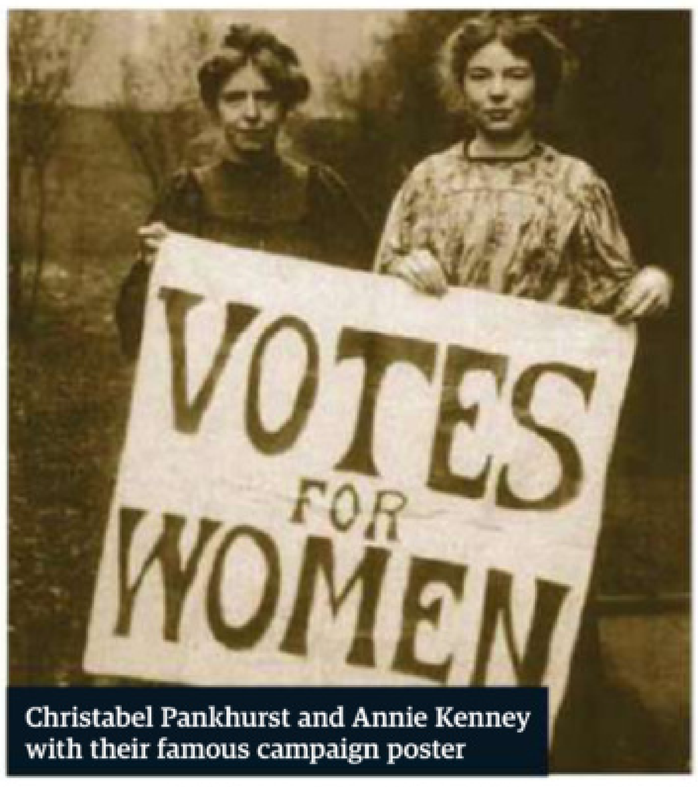
For Inciting Soldiers to Disobey Orders, a much more serious crime, known to the law as a felony, and punishable by penal servitude, the Publishers of the "Syndicalist," were sentenced to nine months hard labour, and the Printers of the paper to six months hard labour.

The Government under the pressure of men with votes refused this sentence on the Publishers to
Six months imprisonment without hard labour,
and the sentence on the Printers to
One month without hard labour.

IS THIS JUSTICE TO VOTELESS WOMEN ?



Demonstrations by British suffragettes regularly drew huge crowds



Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney with their famous campaign poster



LEADERS OF THE SUFFRAGETTES



Emmeline Pankhurst

15 July 1858 – 14 June 1928

After spending her youth attempting to open her own boutiques, Emmeline and her husband Richard became involved with the Labour Party. She grew frustrated with the lack of progress regarding women's suffrage and dedicated herself to the cause. She created the WSPU in 1903, backed by her daughters, and directed the group toward an increasingly militant strategy. She did not hesitate to distance herself from anyone who opposed her, including her own daughters. Despite her fragile health, she worked tirelessly and was imprisoned several times. When WWI broke out she redirected her attentions to the war effort. After the war she travelled to Canada but struggled financially, before returning to England where her health finally failed her.



Christabel Pankhurst

22 September 1880 – 13 February 1958

Christabel studied law in Manchester and used her expertise to great effect; issuing subpoenas for Lloyd George and Herbert Gladstone at her court appearances. Her views of women's suffrage were different to those of her sisters who had a more socialist outlook and eventually, she and her mother severed ties with them. A disguised Christabel fled to Paris to avoid arrest in 1912, but continued her role at the head of the WSPU and returned in 1914 to join her mother in the war effort. She moved to the United States and became an evangelist, briefly returning in the 1930s when she was appointed a Dame Commander of the British Empire.



Emily Wilding Davison

11 October 1872 – 8 June 1913

The youngest of nine children, she received a first class degree from Oxford but was dissatisfied with her life as a teacher, finding her calling as a member of the WSPU. From 1908 onward she threw herself into the increasingly militant activities, first imprisoned in 1909. She could be relied upon to take part in any of the group's more dangerous activities but was seen as a wild card. Her determination led to several well-publicised instances of brutality. By 1913 her health had begun to suffer from the hunger strikes and force feeding, and her family had begun to worry about her. While it is unclear whether or not Emily knew her plan for Epsom would kill her, she was determined to make history.



Millicent Garrett Fawcett

11 June 1847 – 5 August 1929

Fawcett believed in peaceful protest. She held lectures for women at her home and began speaking in public, although she was so nervous that she would get ill beforehand. Unlike Emmeline Pankhurst, her campaigning was not limited to suffrage and she was active in several other human-rights causes. As president of the NUWSS she was at first sympathetic to the militant WSPU. It was only when they became actively violent that she declared privately that they were doing more harm than good. When the war broke out she refused to support pacifist groups but continued her work with the suffragists.

that they would take sole leadership of the WSPU, causing a split in the party. When the departed members founded the Women's Freedom League, the cause of women's rights had another official organisation and there was a danger that the sheer number of groups would have a negative effect. The Pankhursts simply saw this as proof of their strife and issued a call to arms for the members who had remained with them. They were going to war.

Attacks and imprisonment

On 17 January 1908, London witnessed suffragettes chained to railings outside 10 Downing Street. The following day, Emmeline Pankhurst and Ellie Martel were savagely attacked by Liberal Party supporters who blamed them for a lost by-election. Pankhurst was thrown to the ground, surrounded by a crowd of furious men before being rescued by the police. She wrote: "'Poor souls', I thought, then I said suddenly: 'Are none of you men?'" In February, Christabel enacted a 'Trojan Horse' manoeuvre, with 20 suffragettes hiding in a van

> "Emmeline Pankhurst was less concerned with hearts and minds than with grabbing the British people's attention by any means necessary"

driven to the House of Commons before all jumping out to face the police. In 1908, the fearsome Flora Drummond led a team of suffragettes on a steamboat along the Thames to invite MPs sitting on the Palace of Westminster Terrace to the demonstration on 21 June. The demonstration saw 30,000 suffragettes take to the streets and drew 500,000 spectators.

The consequence of these public protests was imprisonment. As more and more suffragettes were put into prison, more controversy arose over their treatment. Lady Constance Lytton wrote of the terrible hygiene, including dirty clothes, vermin and a toilet pot emptied once a day. The

HUNGER STRIKES

Hunger strikes began in 1909, when Marion Wallace Dunlop refused to eat after she was not treated as a political prisoner. She was released 91 hours later, but the practice of forcible feeding began soon after. The first case took place in September 1909 and quickly became common practice. The suffragettes protested this savage treatment and arrests, but forcible feeding continued. The sanitary conditions of the equipment used and the marked differences between the treatment of wealthy and poor suffragettes was controversial. The government initiated a cat-and-mouse law in 1913, which freed hunger-strike prisoners whose health was in danger, but brought them back to complete their sentences once they were deemed healthy enough. The practice continued until the outbreak of WWI.



Images such as this accompanied vivid personal accounts of forcible feeding from the suffragettes

prison governors denied any wrongdoing as vehemently as the suffragettes accused them of it. Emmeline Pankhurst herself was arrested twice in 1908. In February, she led 13 suffragettes to the House of Commons to defy the Tumultuous Petitions Act. She knew she would be arrested and her fragile health declined rapidly once inside. However, her determination was limitless. She was summoned to the Bow Street police station in October after publishing a pamphlet urging suffragettes to 'Rush the House Of Commons!' Rather than going straight there, she told the police that she would be busy until six o'clock the next day. When she and Flora Drummond took taxis to the Bow Street station, a Liberal MP sent a lavish dinner from the Savoy Hotel to the station for the pair.

Political prisoners?

This civility was a rare exception, though. 1909 would see a radical change in the battleground as both sides refused to give any quarter. In July, a group of suffragettes threw stones at the windows of the Home Office, the Privy Council and the Treasury. Arrested on 24 June for defacing the House of Commons, where she used a rubber stamp to print an excerpt from the Bill of Rights, Marion Wallace Dunlop was sent to prison. When her request to be treated as a political prisoner was denied, Dunlop began a hunger strike and, after 91 hours without food, it was decided she should be released for her own safety. On 13 August, Edward VII's private secretary sent a note to Prime Minister Asquith. "His Majesty would be glad to know why the existing methods which must obviously exist for dealing with prisoners who refuse nourishment, should not be adopted." Forcible feeding had effectively been ordered.

WHAT WERE THE MOST MILITANT ACTIVITIES?



Glass smashing

In July 1909, suffragettes threw stones at the windows of 10 Downing Street to express their rage at the arrests following the rush on the House of Commons. By October, with the first forcible feedings taking place, organised window-smashing raids had begun. These displays fulfilled the early militant aims of bringing attention to their cause and to ensure a swift arrest. They also brought disapproval from more peacefully minded campaigners who felt this was vandalism and would do more harm than good.



Arson

Beginning with Emily Wilding Davison setting fire to a pillar-box in December 1911, unsanctioned by the Pankhursts, arson would go on to be one of the most striking methods of militant protest. Following Davison's death in 1913, arson attacks were carried out all over the country. Suffragettes such as Lillian Lenton would target empty buildings and warehouses, determined that no lives be put at risk but that the situation would become utterly impossible for the government.



Hatchet throwing

Prime Minister Herbert Asquith's visit to Dublin in July 1912 would be an eventful one. Mary Leigh (who had thrown stones at 10 Downing Street), Gladys Evans, Jennie Baines and Mabel Capper were found guilty of "having committed serious outrages", which included throwing a hatchet at Asquith's carriage and attempting to set fire to the Theatre Royal where he was due to speak. Evans and Leigh were sentenced to hard labour, which drew an outraged reaction from the WSPU. The condemned were defiant.

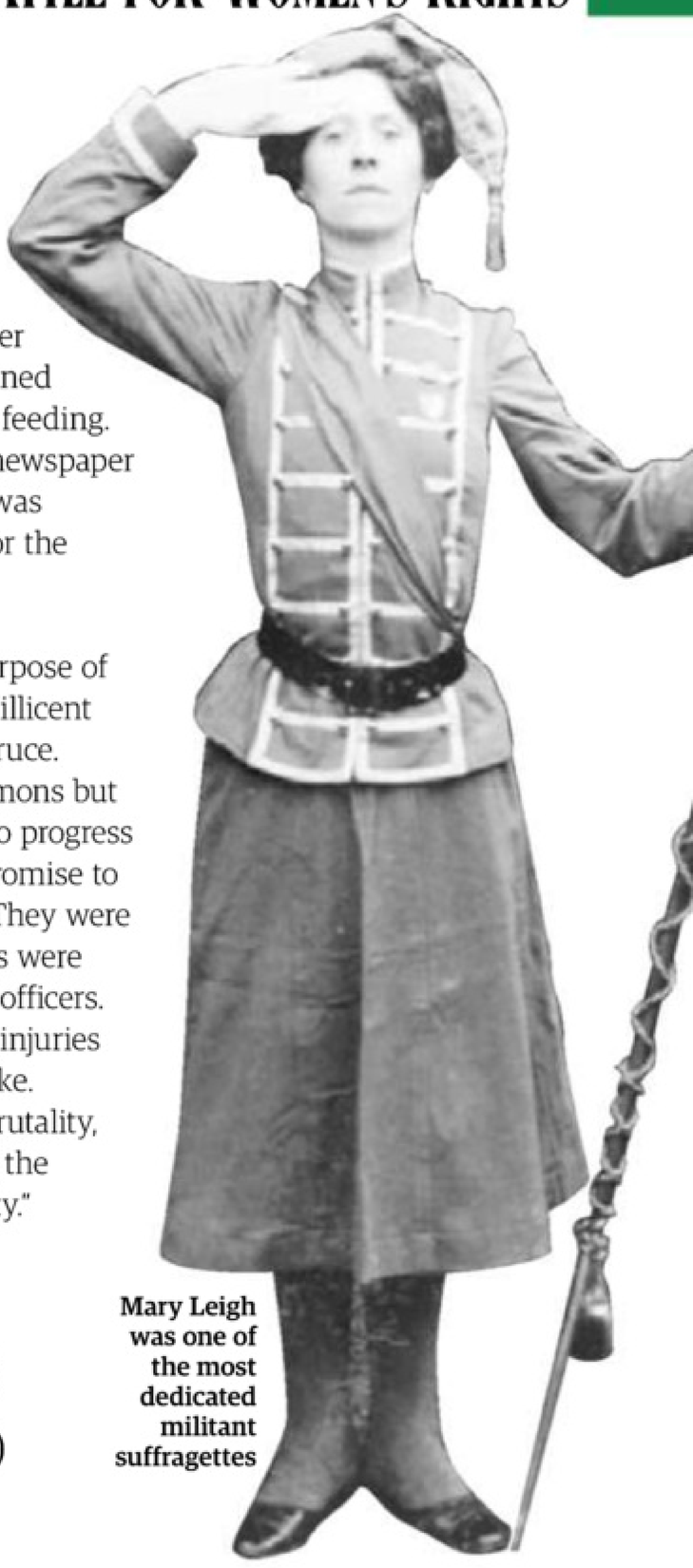
WSPU organiser Laura Ainsworth wrote to Dunlop about her own experiences of being force-fed in Birmingham in September of that year. She described how her head was forced back, her mouth forced open, and tube pushed "down your mouth about 18 inches; while this is being done you first have a very great tickling sensation, then a choking feeling, and then you feel quite stunned." A gag was then forced between her teeth, and "about a pint" of food poured down the tube. "I know I must have looked as if I was being hurt because of the wardresses' faces", wrote Ainsworth.

The practice of forcible feeding caused fierce debate in the press and became another rallying point for the suffragettes. In a concerted effort to become more visible and to ensure arrest, a glass-smashing campaign began. In October 1909, 12 suffragettes were arrested for smashing panes of glass in Newcastle and by November the imprisoned women were reporting incidents on the horrors of forcible feeding. It was splashed all over the front pages, but opinion was still divided.

In this combustible situation women like Emily Wilding Davison became notorious. Davison was one of the most dedicated of the militant suffragettes and prone to spontaneous action, and it was clear that even the Pankhursts endorsed her with a degree of caution. In Strangeways Prison in October 1909, Davison blocked the door to her cell, at which point the prison guards fired a fire hose at her through the window of her cell, after which she was force-fed in another example of institutionalised brutality.

Davison was just one of the many women who reported the violent treatment that they were put through. Lady Constance Lytton was determined to test the claim that there was no difference in the treatment of prisoners depending on their class. Having previously been arrested and deemed not healthy enough for forcible feeding on account of her heart, she was arrested in disguise under the name of Jane Wharton. The prison doctor determined that 'Jane' was perfectly healthy and ready for forcible feeding. Her brother, Lord Lytton, wrote a letter to *The Times* newspaper detailing exactly what his sister had been through. It was embarrassing for the establishment, but not enough for the status quo to change.

In 1910, it looked like a solution might be near. The Conciliation Committee had been formed with the purpose of finding some middle ground under the guidance of Millicent Garrett Fawcett's NUWSS and the WSPU agreed to a truce. The Conciliation Bill passed two readings in the Commons but when Parliament broke down on 18 November with no progress on the bill, Emmeline Pankhurst made good on her promise to march on the House of Commons with 300 women. They were met by a violent police force; the unarmed suffragettes were punched, kicked, hurled to the ground and groped by officers. 200 women were arrested and two died as a result of injuries sustained, including Pankhurst's sister Mary Jane Clarke. Despite the national press coverage of this shocking brutality, Churchill refused to allow an investigation, describing the suffragettes' claims as "a copious fountain of mendacity."



Mary Leigh was one of the most dedicated militant suffragettes

"We have blown up the Chancellor of the Exchequer's house to wake him up"



Bombing Lloyd George's house

On 18 February 1912, the suffragettes' arson campaign led them to a house being built for David Lloyd George. Two bombs were set on timers in the empty house, one going off before the workers arrived that morning. The second remained unexploded. Emmeline Pankhurst took responsibility for the act, stating: "We have blown up the Chancellor of the Exchequer's house to wake him up." The police could not prove who planted the bombs, but sent Pankhurst to prison after she accepted responsibility.

WHEN DID WOMEN GET THE VOTE?



DAVISON'S CRUSADE

Conciliation Bill torpedoed
21 November 1911
Lloyd George puts paid to any hope of the Conciliation Bill passing by announcing that he has "torpedoed" it. The truce agreed to by the militant suffragettes is over.

Starting fires
15 December 1911
Emily Wilding Davison is arrested for putting a flaming piece of linen into a pillar-box. She had announced her plans and was waiting to be arrested.

WSPU heads arrested
5 March 1912
Following a protracted window smashing campaign, the government arrests the heads of the WSPU, including the Pethick-Lawrences and Emmeline Pankhurst. Christabel Pankhurst flees to France.

Davison attempts martyrdom
4 July 1912
During a commotion in Holloway Prison, a desperate Davison throws herself off a balcony – twice – in an attempt at martyrdom as "some desperate protest." She survives.

Reform Bill removed
January 1913
The Speaker of the House of Commons declares the Reform Bill will have to be removed and submitted in a new form. Pankhurst retaliates by declaring her plan for "guerillist" attacks.

House bomb
18 February 1913
Emmeline Pankhurst takes responsibility for the bombing of an empty house belonging to Lloyd George. She states that Emily Wilding Davison had planted it, but there is no evidence of this.

Cat-and-mouse law
2 April 1913
The government introduces a cruel new scheme to handle prisoners made dangerously ill by hunger striking and forcible feeding, releasing them until they are healthy enough to return.

Derby Day tragedy
4 June 1913
Emily Wilding Davison runs in front of the king's horse at Epsom and sustains terrible injuries. She dies four days later and becomes a martyr for the cause.

Funeral procession
14 June 1913
A funeral procession for Davison takes place in London, attended by thousands, before her body is taken home to Northumberland.


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WOMAN RUSHES ON THE DERBY COURSE AND SNATCHES AT THE BRIDLE OF THE KING'S HORSE, INJURING HERSELF AND THE JOCKEY.

The front-page headline when Emily Davison ran out at the Epsom Derby Day


Emmeline Pankhurst being arrested in 1907 and, inserted, a picture of her in prison

In a surprising show of restraint, Pankhurst decided to keep the truce until the new Parliament was in session but when Lloyd George callously announced that he had 'torpedoed' the Conciliation Bill, militancy was not only back on, it had escalated. With broken windows and arson dominating the headlines, the NUWSS despaired at the negative publicity the WSPU was creating. It was also proving a problem for the Pankhursts. In May 1912, key WSPU leaders, including Emmeline and Christabel Pankhurst, were charged with "conspiracy to incite certain persons to commit malicious damage to property." Christabel fled to France in disguise, while the others took their sentences.

There was an enormous outcry to transfer the suffragettes to political prisoners. The furore increased in July when Emily Wilding Davison attempted to kill herself by hurling herself from the stairs in the prison block during a 'siege.' Her idea was "that one big tragedy might save many others", but netting prevented her from achieving her goal.

Violence explodes

Later that month came the suffragette 'gunpowder plot' as four women attempted to set fire to the Theatre Royal following Lloyd George's visit. In a speech at the Royal Albert Hall on 17 October 1912, Emmeline compared the suffragettes to the rebellion forces in Ulster, declaring "Take me if you dare." Meanwhile, the NUWSS created ties with the Labour Party, which had become the first party to back women's suffrage. However, in January 1913 it was announced that the Reform Bill would have to be entered in a new form because it had changed so much from its original state. The WSPU commenced a new stage of its militancy and targeted the empty property of the wealthy for destruction. Explosives were left in empty houses, for which Emmeline Pankhurst took responsibility.

Noting that the health of force-fed inmates was quickly declining, the government enacted the so-called 'Cat-and-mouse' law. This meant that a prisoner who was being forcibly fed could be released if their health was a serious concern, but that they must return to prison as soon as they were deemed healthy enough to serve the rest of their sentence, to be put through the whole ordeal again. The shocking nature of this policy was widely protested but to no avail.

It was in June 1913 that Emily Wilding Davison threw herself in front of the king's horse at Epsom. The impact on both the suffragettes and their enemies was profound and the papers reported on 'The Suffragist Outrage at Epsom'.

The WSPU continued to shed members, as Christabel Pankhurst decided that her sister Sylvia, who had expressed disagreement with her views, could no longer be a part of the group. Their youngest sister Adela had already been forced out. However, it was clear that things could not go on. The WSPU membership was shrinking, either through desertion or incarceration, and it seemed as though no progress was being made. Then, on 28 July 1914, everything changed.

With the outbreak of the First World War, Emmeline and Christabel's goals suddenly shifted. They were determined to support Great Britain and ensured that members fought for their country as fiercely as they had for suffrage. The most vocal supporters of women's suffrage became some of the loudest war effort campaigners and they threw their support behind the war effort, with women working in jobs they had only shortly before been deemed unsuitable for. It might have taken something as dramatic as a world war, but when the time came for a vote on suffrage in 1918, the nation's opinion of the suffragettes had changed and women over the age of 30 got the right to vote. In 1928 the dreams of the suffragettes were realised when women finally received equal voting rights with men. Their voice had finally been heard.

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REVIEW ROUNDUP

REVIEW ROUNDUP: BRITISH ICONS

We guide you toward the most interesting books and films on British icons



WIN
a selection of books, including the three reviewed here. Page 91

BOOKS

TUDOR

Thomas Cromwell: Servant To Henry VIII
Author: David Loades
Publisher: Amberley
Known as Henry VIII's enforcer, this book is divided into eight chronological chapters, from the making of the man, the years of the royal supremacy to his fall. While reading about his apprenticeship under Cardinal Wolsey is entertaining, the real meat of the book is the years where, after the king, he was the most powerful figure in England.



If you like this, try...
Six Wives: The Queens Of Henry VIII
Dr David Starkey – One of the country's leading historians turns his gaze to Henry VIII's six wives and provides insight that is consistently entertaining.

MIDDLE AGES

Lionheart
Author: Douglas Boyd
Publisher: History Press
King Richard I only ruled England for ten years but is one of the country's most iconic rulers. Boyd paints a picture of a king who actually hated his own country, had no problem abandoning his supporters and had an insatiable taste for gold and plunder. Some of these conclusions may be a touch sensational but the text is never boring.



If you like this, try...
The Crusades Through Arab Eyes
Amin Maalou – Using contemporary Arab sources, Maalou paints a vivid picture of what life was like for those subjected to invasions by foreign powers for religious reasons.

20TH CENTURY

Young Titan
Author: Michael Shelden
Publisher: Simon & Schuster
There's no shortage of books on Churchill, but where this one stands out is its tight focus on a specific time period – from his political rise in 1900 to his abject fall in 1915 with the Gallipoli campaign. While this means that the broader political and social issues of the day are skirted over, it paints a colourful account of the years that were instrumental in shaping the great leader.



If you like this, try...
The Unknown Lloyd George
Travis L Crosby – The biography of one of the most important figures in British history, the man responsible for many of the reforms that led to the modern welfare state.

OVERVIEW

With such a long time period to cover, some of the books on British history can be, to say the least, a touch daunting. *Fifty Things You Need To Know About British History* by Hugh Williams is a good place to start, as the facts are on the whole interesting and informative and the list format makes it easy to dip in and out of. For those wanting something more substantial Andrew Marr's *A History of Modern Britain* provides more detail without being stingy when it comes to amusing anecdotes and engaging copy.

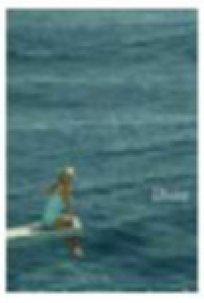


NOWHERE BOY

Year: 2009
Directed by: Sam Taylor-Wood
John Lennon was an international superstar, with the Beatles and then with his solo material. This film focuses on five years of his early life, from the death of his uncle in 1955 to his departure for Hamburg, aged 19, with the nucleus of the Beatles. Although the film shows his first meeting with Paul McCartney and George Harrison, it's more of a coming of age story than a music biopic, but is wonderfully shot and lead Aaron Taylor-Johnson is superb.

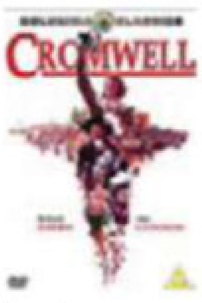
TELEVISION AND FILMS

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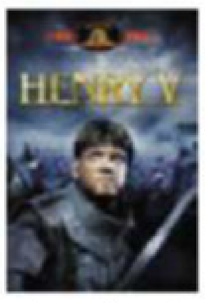
Year: 2013
Directed by: Oliver Hirschbiegel
Widely panned on its release, this film focuses on the last two years of the life of the Princess of Wales and on her secret love affair with Hasnat Khan. There are one or two nice touches – such as her manipulation of and relationship with the media – but these are outweighed by clunky dialogue and a film that seems unsure of itself.

CROMWELL



Year: 1970
Directed by: Ken Hughes
The story of the devout Puritan who ended up as his country's lord protector after defeating King Charles I's army in battle deserves a stellar cast and, with Richard Harris as Cromwell and Alec Guinness as King Charles I, this film has that in abundance. The story makes a decent stab at historical accuracy and although it looks dated now, it all romps along nicely.

HENRY V



Year: 1989
Directed by: Kenneth Branagh
Based on William Shakespeare's play rather than historical fact, the film is well made but has more literary credentials than historical ones. The climactic Battle of Agincourt is well done, though, and puts the viewer right into the conflict.

EDITOR'S PICK

In issue ten, we ran an article on the race to the Antarctic between Captain Scott and the Norwegian explorer Amundsen. In the feature, Earnest Shackleton featured briefly, as he and Scott had once explored together only for a rift to develop between them. The two-part TV movie *Shackleton* focuses on when the English explorer's 1914 expedition to the South Pole ran into serious problems and he led his 28 men crew to safety.

Parts of the story are so outlandish that if it was a work of fiction then you would say it was going over the top but it is, for the most part, historically accurate. The filmmakers used the diaries of the men involved, among other sources, for their research and the film wonderfully captures the difficult conditions and the determination of Shackleton and his men to ensure they would return home.

"Boyd paints a picture of a king who actually hated his own country"

© Alamy

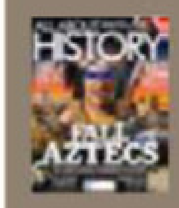
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A depiction of Beijing under siege during the Boxer Rebellion

Tragic missionaries



Hannah Soulsby, Poole, UK
I'd mentioned to my father - a keen genealogist - that I'd like to find something interesting in our family tree to write about. It only took 24 hours. "Beheadings! Beheadings in China!" he said down the phone one evening. As far as I was aware there was no Chinese DNA in our bloodline so I was a little confused. It wasn't until I started to do some research that I learned of The Boxer Rebellion, one of the bloodiest and cruellest anti-Christian movements in China. And most exciting, during my research, I found that a book had been written by a relative, CA Pigott, in the immediate aftermath of the tragedy. This book has given me most of the information below, including personal letters and pictures.

Emily Jessie Kemp was the daughter of my fourth great-grand uncle, George Tawke Kemp, a rather successful businessman in Rochdale, Essex. It seems that Jessie, as she was known, was a devoted Christian missionary, and in 1882 she and her sister Florence left England for China, determined to spread the word of God and help those in need. One of her first achievements was learning how to operate on the eyes of the natives, to cure things like cataracts. She met and married Thomas Wellesley Pigott in Beijing within the year. After an attempted robbery, in which Thomas Pigott was seriously injured, the couple were forced to return to England so he could regain his strength. During this time Jessie gave birth to a boy, William Wellesley Pigott. China was still calling, so they returned in 1888 with their one-year old son.

The family travelled China, settling in villages from time to time, her performing operations and him preaching the word of God to the needy locals. However, while their community of British Christians were going about their charitable work, an uprising was beginning. There was growing unrest at the foreign influence in Chinese religion, politics and trade and in 1899 violence against Christian churches and homes began. Mr and Mrs Pigott soon began to experience the same hostility as this letter to another missionary shows:

"My Dear Mr Farthing,

Thanks for the reassuring news re the rumours afloat just now... the place is full of them, the people being assured that we shall all very soon be killed... I was twice threatened yesterday on my way from our out-station... My carter was stopped and beaten on the road because he was recognised as belonging to foreigners... TW Pigott."

In June 1900, the rebels, who were known as Boxer fighters, attempted to storm foreign

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embassies in Beijing with the slogan 'Support the Qing, exterminate the foreigners.' Mr Pigott received a letter from the Shou Yang Mandarin (a local official) saying that he could no longer protect them as the governor had forbidden it. The Pigotts and their community immediately set off for a nearby village, hoping to hide out at a friend's home. But Christian houses in surrounding villages were regularly being pillaged and burned and the dwellers often killed.

Eventually, riots broke out in Peh Lian Shang, where the Pigotts were staying. They decided they would be safer if they gave themselves up to the Shou Yang Mandarin, as they feared the mob more than the government. They could not have predicted what would happen to them. The prisoners were sent to the governor, Yu Hsien, in Tai Yuan Fu. The following comes from an eyewitness account: "I found it was the foreign pastors and their wives and children, the Roman Catholic priests and nuns, and some Chinese Christians being brought along by soldiers... Yu Hsien himself was standing at the main entrance, and as soon as the missionaries appeared he called out in a loud voice 'Kill!'... Immediately, Pastor Farthing stepped out... and his head was struck off by one blow. Then Pastor Pigott and his party were led out. Yu Hsien asked Mr Pigott to what country he belonged and on his saying 'England', he replied with a derisive laugh and uttered one word, 'Beat.' The soldiers immediately fell upon them, wounding all of them, and causing two of their number to fall unconscious to the ground. The final order to kill was quickly given... The first to be led forward was Mr Robinson, who suffered death very calmly; then Mr Pigott, preaching to the last moment, when he was beheaded with one blow. As Mrs Pigott went forward, she led her son Wellesley by the hand..."

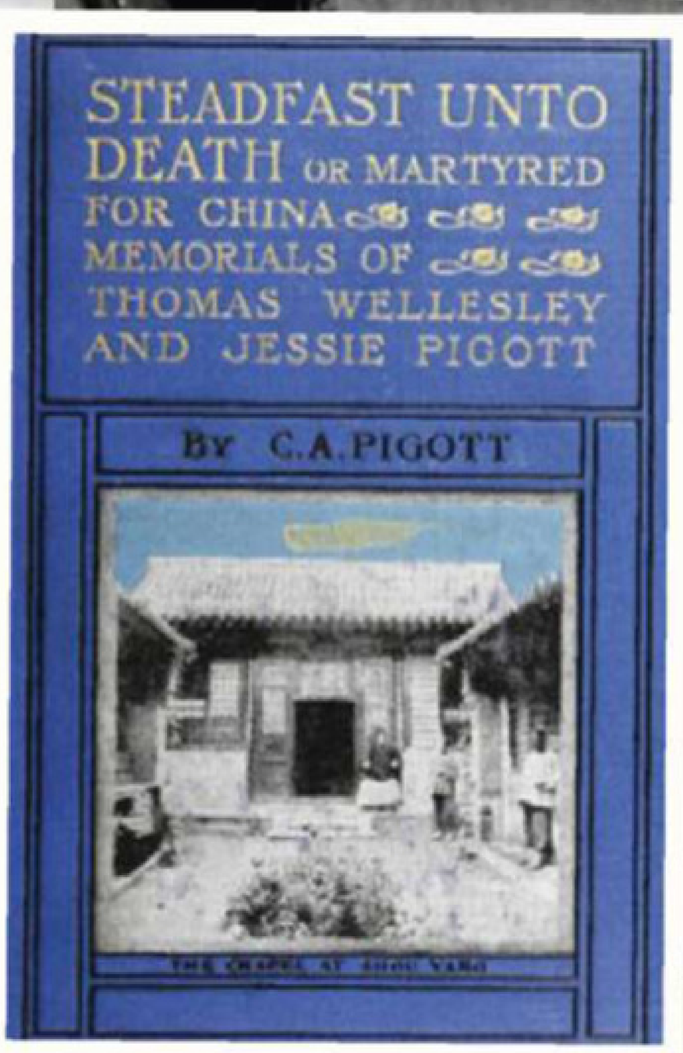
In total, 45 foreigners were beheaded. By the summer's end, more foreigners and as many as 2,000 Chinese Christians had been put to death in the province. The rebellion was eventually quashed by the armies of several nations and many leaders who had supported the Boxer Rebels were captured and executed.

It seems my relatives were calm and at peace with the idea of death as this letter Thomas Pigott had written to his brother after their mother's death showed: "How strange and hardly to be yet realised the thought that now for two glad months... our own beloved sister and mother have been with father... in the presence of the King! The joy of this meeting and fellowship we can in part realise... Joy to the Shepherd! Two more folded home!"

The Baptist Church at West Street, Rochdale, or which Mrs Pigott had been a member, placed a tablet on the wall, with this inscription: 'The noble army of martyrs praise Thee. In loving memory of Emily Jessie Pigott, a faithful servant of Jesus Christ and a member of this church... suffered martyrdom in the city of Tai Yuan Fu, Shansi, China on 9 July 1900.'



A photo taken for a funeral at the time of the Boxer Rebellion



Do you have family history to share?

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Many leaders of the Boxer Rebellion were executed

HISTORY ANSWERS

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Boudica remains a cultural icon of British freedom

Who was Boudica?

John Marsten, Chicago

Boudica, or Boadicea, was a Celtic warrior queen who united several British tribes in revolt against the Roman occupation in 61-60 BCE. Famously, she successfully captured and burnt the city of Londinium (modern-day London) to the ground, along with the towns of Verulamium (modern St Albans) and Camulodunum (Colchester). An estimated 70,000-80,000 Romans and British were killed by Boudica's troops.

The Britons took advantage of the fact Roman Govenor of Britain, Gaius Suetonius Paulinus, was otherwise engaged in a military campaign in Wales. The crisis caused Emperor Nero to seriously consider pulling out of Britain, but Suetonius managed to regroup his forces and despite being outnumbered by Boudica's 100,000-strong army, defeated the Britons at the Battle of Watling Street (an ancient trackway between St Albans and Canterbury), reasserting Roman authority in the region. As for Boudica herself, she either committed suicide or fell ill and died, depending on which historical source you choose to believe.

What were the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World?

Katy Mangrove, Bristol

Over the ages, many have made lists of the Seven Wonders of the World, however the original referred to architectural achievements of classic antiquity. The ancient wonders were the Great Pyramid of Giza; the Hanging Gardens of Babylon; the Statue of Zeus at Olympia; Temple of Artemis at Ephesus; Mausoleum at Halicarnassus in modern-day Turkey; the Lighthouse of Alexandria; and the 30-metre (98-foot) high Colossus of Rhodes statue.

Of the seven, only the Great Pyramid of Giza remains, the rest were destroyed by earthquakes or were burnt down by later empires. Greek historian Herodotus and the architect Callimachus of Cyrene wrote lists of the Seven Wonders of the World, which were housed in the Museum of Alexandria and subsequently lost.



The Seven Wonders of the World were tourist attractions for the ancient Greeks

This day in history 1 May: All About History 12 goes on sale, but what else

250 BCE — May Day
Though later co-opted by Christianity, May Day originates from the Celtic festival of Beltane, which celebrates the beginning of summer. Other cultures that mark the date include the Roman Flora festival and Walpurgis Night in Germanic countries.

1006 — Lupus supernova
The brightest stellar event ever recorded in history, a supernova in the Lupus constellation, is observed in China, Japan, Iraq, Egypt, and Europe. Sources claim it is almost as bright as the moon and even casts shadows.



1328 — Scottish Independence
The Wars of Scottish Independence are ended with the signing of the Treaty of Edinburgh-Northampton, in which England acknowledges Scotland's autonomy. On the same day in 1707, the two kingdoms officially join and form Great Britain.

1753 — Modern botany begins
The publication of *Species Plantarum* by Swedish doctor Carl Linnaeus marks the beginning of a scientific approach to botany. The book describes over 7,300 species across 1,200 pages and is published in two volumes.



Sir Robert Peel formed the Conservative Party in 1834

WHO IS ONLY BRITISH PM EVER TO BE ASSASSINATED?
Spencer Perceval

Which is the oldest political party in the world still in existence?

James Peters, London

The Conservative Party of the United Kingdom is arguably the oldest still-active political party in the world. However, in the murky world of political spin and backdoor negotiations, nothing is straightforward, and some claim the Democratic Party of the United States to actually be the oldest party still in existence today.

Officially, the Conservatives say they were formed in 1834 and the modern Democrats say 1828 - which would make it all seem fairly cut-and-dry. However, while the British party was founded by Sir Robert Peel when he wrote his Tamworth Manifesto and his subsequent governments were labelled Conservative, in terms of membership it was only a continuation of the pre-existing Tory Party, which was formed in 1678. A contemporary spin-doctor might call the Conservatives a 'rebranding' of the Tories. However, the Conservatives have never quite managed to shake off the old title and the British press still often uses 'Tory' as shorthand for a Conservative.

Pedantically, the US Democratic Party is the oldest one; realistically, the Conservative Party is. Both parties are not only still fully active, but both happen to be currently in power, with President Obama's Democrat administration in the United States and Prime Minister David Cameron in a coalition government between the Conservatives and the Liberal Democrats across the Atlantic.

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Happy my latest issue of **@AboutHistoryMag** has just come through the door! Loved every issue so far :)
@Kaz5190

Latest issue arrived today, hooray! Can't wait to dive in
@wendy_uk

Had my first ever All About History mag delivered this morning, looks so good, can't wait to get stuck in!
@LisCCollins

Engrossed in reading about the War of the Roses. **@AboutHistoryMag** is fantastic. Such a guilt-free pleasure
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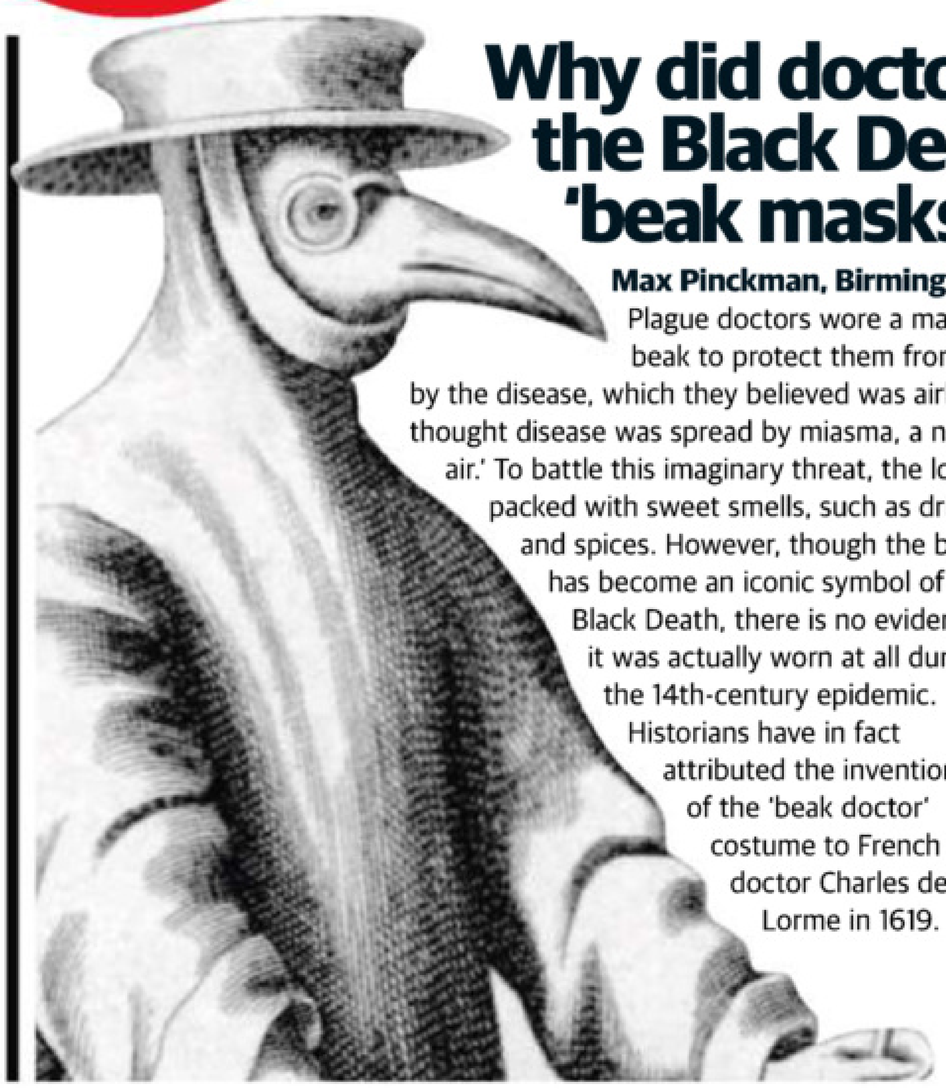
Would love to see something on Horatio Nelson.
@ConnorBagnall

How many died in the Chinese Taiping Rebellion?

Billy White, Christchurch

Conservative estimates of the dead in the 14-year Taiping Rebellion in southern China start at around 20 million. In contrast, around 17 million soldiers and civilians were killed 50 years later during the First World War. The devastating death toll between 1850 to 1864 certainly makes the uprising one of the bloodiest events in history, with more than 100,000 people killed in three days during the Third Battle of Nanking in 1864. However, much of the mortality rate has been attributed to disease and famine rather than military conflict.

Most armies lost from 20 to 50 per cent of their forces. The exact cause is unknown, but is suggested to have been cholera spread by contaminated water sources as well as poor hygiene.



Why did doctors during the Black Death wear 'beak masks'?

Max Pinckman, Birmingham

Plague doctors wore a mask with a bird-like beak to protect them from being infected by the disease, which they believed was airborne. In fact, they thought disease was spread by miasma, a noxious form of 'bad air.' To battle this imaginary threat, the long beak was packed with sweet smells, such as dried herbs and spices. However, though the beak mask has become an iconic symbol of the Black Death, there is no evidence it was actually worn at all during the 14th-century epidemic. Historians have in fact attributed the invention of the 'beak doctor' costume to French doctor Charles de Lorme in 1619.



How many people did Henry VIII execute? **Find out at...**
historyanswers.co.uk

happened on this day in history?

1851 — The Great Exhibition
Queen Victoria opens the Great Exhibition in London. A celebration of science and culture, it is attended by notable figures ranging from Dickens to Darwin. The telegraph and vulcanised rubber are two of the new technologies on display.



1883 — The first Wild West Show
One of the most colourful characters of the Old West, 'Buffalo Bill' Cody puts on his first Wild West Show. This circus-like attraction made of former US cavalrymen and Native Americans re-enacts heavily embellished famous battles.

1915 — Archie Williams born
African-American athlete Archie Williams is born in Oakland. Alongside Jessie Owens, Williams defeats German athletes at the 1936 Berlin Olympics, debunking the Nazi view of Aryan supremacy.



1960 — U2 incident
An American U2 spy plane flying at 18,300m (60,000ft) is shot down over central Russia on the eve of a summit meeting between US President Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

HISTORY VS HOLLYWOOD

Fact versus fiction on the silver screen

TOMBSTONE

Director: George P Cosmatos **Starring:** Kurt Russell, Val Kilmer **Country of origin:** USA **Year made:** 1993

This popular movie depicts the events surrounding the Gunfight at the OK Corral, but how does the Hollywood treatment fare in a showdown against historical accuracy?



What they got right

The film correctly depicts that the tension between the cowboys (particularly the Clantons and McLaurys) and the Earps gradually escalated through a number of confrontations, which ultimately led to the shoot-out at the OK Corral. As the film also shows, Wyatt Earp did indeed have a glorious moustache.

WHAT THEY GOT WRONG...

01 The cowboys who had the town under their heel wear red sashes to designate themselves as a part of the 'gang', but this didn't happen. Writer Kevin Jarre got the idea from the LA 'Bloods' gangs, who wear red colours in gang neighbourhoods.



02 Although Wyatt Earp's second wife Mattie is known to have died from an overdose of what was known as laudanum – tincture of opium – in later life, there's no evidence that she was a habitual user over the course of the events depicted by the film.



03 Wyatt was hardly repelled by the idea of policing the town – quite the opposite. He might have turned down some job offers as peacemaker, but he rode shotgun on stagecoaches and was made deputy sheriff in Tombstone a year before the famous gunfight.



04 *Tombstone* shows the cowboys being led by Curly Bill and Johnny Ringo, but while Bill had some followers, there was no strict hierarchy. In fact, they were a pretty disorganised band and that was probably just as well for Wyatt and his posse.



05 The injuries of at least two of the gunfighters at the OK Corral were different in reality: Morgan Earp was actually hit in the back of his left shoulder, not the front of his right, while Frank McLaury was shot through his right ear, not his forehead.



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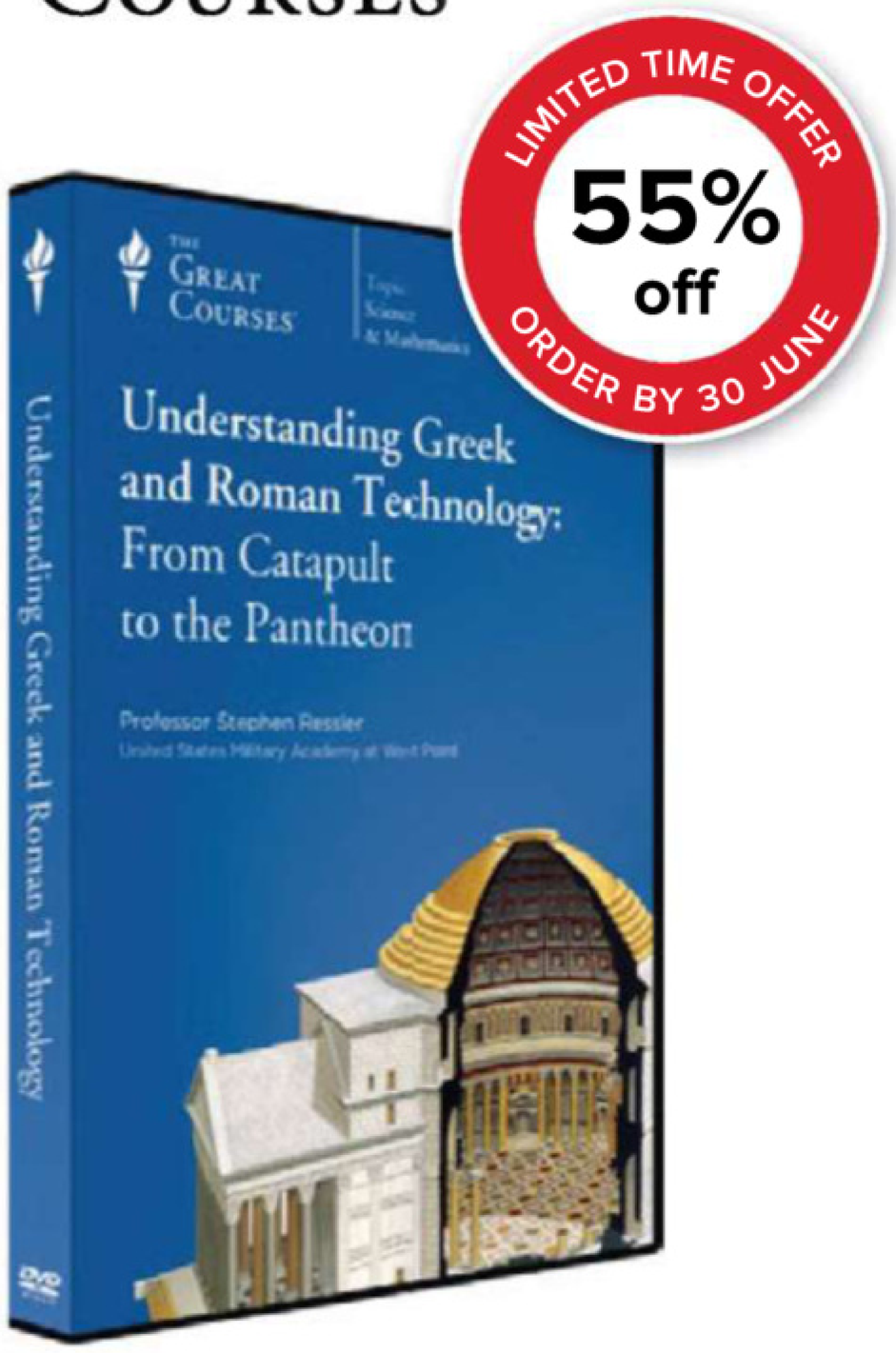
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